WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 235 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1921. TWO ANNAS

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
1921		
10th December.	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th "	MOREA	10,890
24th "	MANTUA*	10,902
31st "	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th Jan.	CHINA	7,952
14th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st "	NALDERA*	15,825
28th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th Feb.	EGYPT†	7,941
11th "	DELTA	8,097
18th "	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th "	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA*	10,941
11th "	KARMALA	8,983
18th "	KAISAR-I-HIND*	11,430
25th "	CHINA	7,952

NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA, MALWA } * Through steamers from Australia.

EGYPT — Through Steamers from China

The P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921, About		
20th November	NEVASA	9,071
11th December	NEURALIA	9,082
25th "	MERKARA	8,285
1922		
9th January	MASHOBRA*	8,288
30th "	"CANARA"	6,012
6th February	"MADURA"	8,600
20th "	"DOMALA"	—
12th March	"NATIPARA"	8,182
20th "	"MANDALA	8,246

* Do not carry passengers.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921		
30th December	MALWA	Call at Colombo Freemantle Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.
1922		
	NARKUNDA	
27th Jan.	MANTUA	Do do
24th Feb.		Do do
24th March	NALDERA	

SAILING TO STRAITS & CHINA.

ABOUT 10TH DEC., DILWARA

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	
8th Dec.	Merkara	Karachi only
3rd "	LINGA	Karachi direct, passengers embark 2-12
8th "	CHAKDARA	Karachi & P.Guit
8th "	LHASA	Karachi via Kath, ports,
14th Jan.	TAROBA	East & S. African
9th Dec.	Varsova	Busrah direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Capt.	Arrival.	Deptre.
MALAY MARU	T. Saito	27th Nov.	10th Dec
SAIGON MARU	M. Sato	7th Dec	19th Dec
INDUS MARU	G. Matsusaki	11th Dec,	23rd Dec
BURMA MARU	S Kobayashi	15th Dec	27th Dec
INDO MARU	T Fuseno	17th Dec	29th Dec

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Akita Maru	S. Ochia	3817	16th Nov.	6th Dec.
Wakasa Maru	B.Tanda	6074	28th Nov.	10th Dec.
Genoa Maru	Y.Yuhi	6791	8th Dec.	20th Dec.
Keishin Maru	T. Minami	4286	5th "	12th "
Hakushika Maru.		8151	8th Jan	15th Jan
Awa Maru.	Y. Narui.	6037	8th "	20th "

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40 000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	3,996,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esqr.,
3. Chamanlal G. Pareqh, Esqr.,
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esqr.,
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esqr.,
6. S. F. Mulla, Esqr.,
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esqr.,

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street,
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

(Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.)

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.	
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ...	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1921.	
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Fully Paid	3,75,00,000
138,946 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,72,68,250
	Rs. 5,47,68,250
RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1921	3,81,21,400
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1921	5,18,04,750

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Mr. N. M[illegible] (Offg.)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Manager.

BRANCHES:

Agra	Jalpaiguri
Ahmedabad	Jubbulpore
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Akola	Lahore
Akyab	Larkana.
Allahabad	Lucknow
Alleppy	Lyallpur
Amraoti	Madras (Mount Road)
Bangalore	Madura
Bassein	Mandalay
Bellary	Mangalore
Benares	Masulipatam
Berhampore	Mooltan
Bezwada	Moulmein
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayangunge
Bombay (Sandhurst Rd)	Negapatam
Broach	Ootcamund
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Palaccle (Sub-outstation to Cocanada)
Calcutta (Harrison Rd)	Patna
Calcutta (Park Street)	Peshawar
Calicut	Poona
Cawnpore	Quetta
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajamundry
Chittagong	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cocanada (Out-station: Narsapur)	Rangoon
Cochin	Rawalpindi
Coimbatore	Salem
Colombo	Secunderabad
Cuttack	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Dacca	Simla
Delhi	Sholapur
Erode	Sukkur
Guntur	Surat
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tellicherry
(Sub-Agency: Parbhani)	Trichinopoly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trivandrum
Hubli.	Tuticorin
Indore	Vizianagram
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,801	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

IF
YOU WANT A
POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS
CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS
FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES

A. V. KEITH, Manager Accident Department. GEO. BROWN General Manager.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

18, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA
Secretary

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and [illegible]
893, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Terms on application.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 5,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary, 809, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta. or The Chief of Agents D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK, BUILDING, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK
5%

Investments mainly in or against Terminable, "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.

It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%

Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director*

REMEMBER

"Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness Permanency

NON-corrosiveness
Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7 Clive St., Calcutta.

The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

MARTIN & Co.,
Managing Agents.

INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi

C. N. MADHAVA ROW.
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building,
33 Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad (Decan.)

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager,
Calcutta.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,0[illegible]

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

THE LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO, LTD.

Head Office
Old Post Office Street, Temple Chambers
Calcutta.

PATRON:
H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

FOUNDERS.
Maharaj Kumar Victor Narayan etc., etc.

CHEAPEST RATES OF LIFE INSURANCE ABSOLUTELY SOUND SCHEMES.

For Proposal Forms etc., Apply to the Head Office or to Local Secretary, 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED Energetic Canvassers, Liberal Terms Offered.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.—

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Opp. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar
Bombay No

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,661
RESERVE FUNDS
f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland.)
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES

Cota Radja	Palembang
Dutch East Indies	Pekalongan
Bandjermasin	Pontianak
Bandoeng	Semarang
Benkoelen	Sourabaya
Djocja	Solo
Djember	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Medan	Tegal
Padang	Tenok Betong
Rembang	Djambi
Macassar	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TYPIST, well versed in correspondence with general knowledge of shipping business. Apply to Box No. 7471, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 2122

WANTED.—An experienced Mechanical Engineer for a large Mill in Bombay. Apply Box No. 7477. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2134

WANTED—A SHOP ASSISTANT, well up in correspondance. Apply to CHOONILAL CHHAGANLAL, Watch and Clock Merchants, 28c, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.
R 2110

WANTED—An experienced ASSISTANT SPINNING MASTER for an up-country Mill. Apply or see personally with testimonials to Messrs. CALIANJI DAMODER & CO., at 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R207

WANTED—COMMISSION AGENTS for Indian Leaders' Photo Buttons, Rold Gold Buttons and Leather goods for every city. GOLD FILLED BUTTON MFG. CO., Bombay No. 2.
A R2086

WANTED—A live CANVASSER with thorough knowledge of the Printing and Zinco block-making trades. Good commission. Apply Box No. 7467, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C11489

BOOK-KEEPER wanted by European Firm, must be fully experienced in all branches of Accounts. Good prospects to the right man. Apply with copy of testimonials, Post Office Box 262.
A R2115

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell shares of the Jewel Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., managed by very strong and influential Board of Directors. Apply to K. L. GODHA, Secretary, Delhi.
A C11431

WANTED—SHIFT ENGINEER for Babcock Wilcox Boiler Plant in C. P. Must hold First Class Boiler Certificate acceptable by C. P. Government. Apply with references, etc. stating salary expected to Box No. 7472, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C 11501

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES to sell shares of Bihar Minerals, Ltd., as also to sell coal at their places of business. Correspondence in English stating terms, references, etc., should be addressed to K. GANGULI & CO., Box No. 3329, Calcutta.
A R2074

WANTED—CANVASSERS whole-time or sparetime in every district to sell new shares of well-established Industrial concern on pay or commission. Experienced and influential men preferred. Apply immediately enclosing references and stamped envelopes for reply Box No. 7476, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2133

WANTED A PREACHER, knowing Marathi and Gujarathi well, for carrying on Congress Propaganda in the Bombay Suburbs. Persons with previous experience need only apply, stating salary, to the SECRETARY, The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, West, Bombay.
A R2104

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

FLAT facing Hornby Road, well ventilated, monthly rent Rs. 32 only. Premium desired. Only Hindus need apply to Box No. 7475, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2131

TO BE LET—One MACHINE GODOWN and ROOMS on the Corner of Tack Bunder 30 x 50 measurement. Apply to GANGRIWALLA.
C R 2088

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongall Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1904

FOR RENT.—Strong Newly Built Fire proof GODOWNS and front Shops with Electric Fittings near Wari Bunder (Sandurst Road) in "SHERIFF MANSION" Rent very Moderate. Apply Joomabhoy Sheriff and Sons, 49, Nishanpada Road, Bombay. (Tel. No. 2883.)
C R2133

TO LET—One large GODOWN, measuring 5,200 square feet, fit for a workshop or a small factory, attached to the Hind Button Factory and Metal Works, Limited, Fergusson Road, Lower Parel. Godown is situated at a 5 minutes' distance from Railway station. Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER.
B C11186

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor, and on three upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1904A

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

IMMEDIATE FOR SALE.—One BUICK MOTOR CAR in good condition and complete dynoma Price Rupees 3,000. Apply Sharp HUGES ROAD, CONTRACTOR. Building in Motor Shed.
J.A. R. 2108.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED.—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotone Rs. 6; 12 grafted Mango plant Rs. 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10677

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—"THE KARUNDAS HOTEL" Mount Abu. For full particulars please. Apply to Messrs. HAFIZ & CO., LTD., 8, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort.
G R 2123

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED—A POWER DRIVEN STAMPING MACHINE, Disc cutter, and drawing—Trimming Lathe for Hollow-wares Quote with particulars. BHATTACHARYA 50, Sukea Street, Calcutta.
K C11504

WANTED TO BUY—One SECONDHAND OIL ENGINE, 12-15 horse power. Please quote the lowest price with full particulars to the INDIA AGENCY CO., LTD., 63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
K R2126

FOR SALE—LOOMS, 45 ins. Width. Brand new, Manufactured by W.B. White & Sons, Ltd., of Colne (Lancashire). Apply SOLE AGENTS, VAKIL PARELWALA & Co., Ltd., Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
K C11511

EDUCATIONAL.

BOMBAY LAW CLASSES—The ideal institution for H. C. Pleaders and LL.B. Students. Morning classes at 8, Mohan Building, Girgaum.
M R2117

BOMBAY NATIONAL COLLEGE—A First Year Science Course has been started at the above College on Tardeo Road this term, the principal subjects taught being Physics, Mathematics and English. This will enable the students to join the Chemistry Class next June. Fresh students should see the Principal. S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR, Principal.
M R2132

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

FRENCH CLASS FOR BEGINNERS, Modern and practical methods, starting on 2nd December; Tuesdays and Fridays 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. Rs. 15 per month payable in advance or Rs. 65 for five months in advance. Apply in writing (or in person on the abovementioned days and hours) to the Secretary FRENCH INSTITUTE; BRUNO PELTIER Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
M C11407

LOST AND FOUND.

MY five shares of Hookamchand and Dalmda Mills belonging to the name of Rambost Potdar No. 32364 to 32368 split receipt No. 627, which I bought the split receipt is LOST. I am the real owner of the above shares. SHRIKISHAN PELADASS, Chotta Sariffa, Indore.
PB R2136

SPORTS.

GRAND RAFFIE—Apply to Messrs. HASSAN & CO., Residency, Indore, for a booklet of eleven tickets of Rs. 10. Single ticket at Re. 1 each.
S R 1937

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MANUFACTURERS of Distemper, water paints, colours Primisize and also Tandur, Kaddapa, Shahabadi, rough and polished stones, etc., can be obtained. Prompt attention will be given to up country orders. Further particulars from V. L. AND CO., Love Lane, Mazagaon, Bombay.
T R1829

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency, combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WOOLLEN BLANKETS—Of pure soft sheep wool. Extraordinary Class, 9½ feet by 6½ feet, Rs. 15; Special class, 8½ feet by 6 feet, Rs. 10; First Class, 8 feet by 6 feet Rs. 7; Superior Class, 7½ feet by 5½ feet, Rs. 6; Second Class, 7½ feet by 5 feet Rs. 4-8; Medium Class, 7 feet by 4½ feet, Rs. 3-8; Cheap Class, 6½ feet by 4½ feet, Rs. 2-8. H. H. GUPTA & Co. P. O. Jamhor (Gaya), India.
T R2137

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

SPECIAL RATES FOR WHEAT AND FLOUR

THE station to station rates for grain and pulses (wheat) and flour including Attah, Maida and Soojee, in force over the G. I. P. Railway as well as those quoted in conjunction with the N.W., O. & R., E.I. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, at present applicable to Bombay and appearing in the Current Goods Tariff Part I B. and those notified in subsequent circulars, will with immediate effect, also apply to such traffic when booked from Bombay under the conditions as apply in booking to Bombay.

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1921. C11495

AURAL SURGEON, J. J. HOSPITAL

APPLICATIONS are invited from Registered Medical Practitioners for the post of JUNIOR HONORARY SURGEON to the Ear, Nose and Throat Department of the J. J. Hospital. Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be sent before the last day of December to the undersigned, from whom the nature of the duties can be ascertained.

E. F. GORDON-TUCKER,
M.B., Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
S.M.O., J. J. Hospital.
C11464

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

WITH immediate effect, the special reduced goods rates quoted for Flour, Grain and pulses *to* Bombay will be extended to traffic *from* Bombay.

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager
Bombay, 2nd December, 1921.
C11506

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

OVERLAND CAR, five seater, 1915 model, in regular running order, insured, may be seen between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily. Available at New Year. Apply DIRECTOR OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, Old Custom House, Bombay.
C11479

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

THE EIGHTY-FIRST (Ad-interim) DIVIDEND of this Company for the six months ended 30th September, 1921, at the rate of Rupees Seven Hundred per whole and Rupees Three Hundred and Fifty per half share will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, the 6th December, 1921, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (B.T.) to those shareholders whose names will be standing on the Register of the Company on the 1st December 1921.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 1st December, 1921, to WEDNESDAY, the 14th December, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd.
46, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
Bombay, 16th November, 1921.
C11421

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of six per cent. per annum (free of Income Tax) on the Preference Shares and Rs. 30 per share (free of Income Tax) on the Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each has been declared for the half-year ending 30th September, 1921, and will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 27th December, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-0 p.m. (on Saturdays between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m.) to those share-holders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Saturday, the 10th December, 1921. Dividend warrants will be posted to the share-holders' registered address as usual. Change of address, if any, should be notified at once.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 12th December, 1921, to Friday, the 23rd December, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors
GOCULDAS MADHOWJI SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1921.
C11508

THE PLANET MILLS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD. INTERIM DIVIDEND for the six months ended 30th September, 1921, at the rate of Rs. 20 (twenty) per share (free of Income Tax) has been declared and the same will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 20th December, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 43a, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m. (B. T.) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Registers on Saturday the 10th December, 1921.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday the 12th instant to Monday the 19th instant both days inclusive.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to the shareholders in due course. Any change of address should be notified to the Company at once.

By order of the Board,
AHMED RAHIM & SON,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1921. C11503

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR UP-COUNTRY BUYERS.

FOR SALE.

OFFICERS ARE INVITED FOR THE PURCHASE OF ENGINES, BOILERS AND DYNAMOS AS UNDER.

ONE—600 I. H. P. Compound horizontal surface condensing STEAM ENGINE of Messrs. J. and E. Wood,—working preasure 160 lbs. per sq. in. cylinders 19 by 38 inches dia. stroke 4 feet, 75 r. p.m. fly-wheel 18 dia. of 18 grooves x 1¾" ropes, with 15 Tons Travelling crane for 32 ft. span etc., all in excellent working order.

One—1,000 I. H. P. triple expansion HORIZONTAL TANDEM surface and jet condensing steam engine of Messrs. Douglas and Grant, working pressure 160 lbs. per sq. inch, H. P. cylinder 14" dia. Inter cylinder 32" dia. L. P. cylinder 50" dia. stroke 5' 60 r. p.m. fly-wheel 28' dia. of 21 grooves . 1¼" ropes all in excellent working order.

Four—Babcock and Wilcox TUBULAR BOILERS, each with 100 tubes of 4" dia. with automatic chain grate stokers, certified pressure 160 lbs. per sq. in., with one Green's Economiser of 320 tubes of 4" dia. and a self supporting steel Chimney 160' high x 6' dia.

Three—Direct current generators, poles, 600 r. p.m., 70 kilo Watt, 230/240 volts, with carbon brushes and C. I. foundation frame and bolts complete, made by Messrs. Dick, Kerr and Co., Ltd., Generators are direct coupled to steam-engines of Messrs. Bumsted and Chandler, Ltd., and are also driven by rope-pulleys. All can be seen in working order on application. For particulars, etc., apply to Box No. 7457, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 11475

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO MOTORISTS AND SHELL PETROL DEALERS.

THE PRICE of "SHELL PETROL" in Bombay will be INCREASED to Rs. 2-5-6 per gallon as from Monday the 5th inst.

ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO.,
(INDIA), LTD
C11510

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that we R. COLEMAN & Co., have from this day cancelled and revoked the Power of Attorney given by us to Kantilal Sakerlal Desai and that public is hereby warned from dealing with the said Kantilal in the name of R. Coleman & Co.,

Dated this 2nd day of December, 1921.
C11509

WANTED

A LADY GRADUATE with good knowledge of Gujerati for the post of Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Kadi Prant. Salary Rs. 150—25/3—300 plus travelling allowance Rs. 60 per month. Apply with testimonials before 31st December, 1921.

A B. CLARKE,
Commissioner of Education,
Baroda State.
C11507

LOST SHARES

NOTICE.

THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS, LTD

LOST OR MISLAID.

TEMPORARY TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 157 in the name of Mr. Ramchandra Ghasilal of Akola, and share split Ticket No. 179 in the name of Bai Vijal, widow of Jamietram Raliatram of Ahmedabad have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect thereof should be notified within one month at the Registered office of the Company otherwise Duplicates will be issued to the respective owners.

FOR THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS, LTD.,
L. P. DESAI,
For Secretary.
Race Course Road,
Baroda 2/12/1921.
C11512

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply delivery, erection and testing at Jullundur City of Electrical Plant for the Jullundur Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Jullundur City Printed Specification can be had from the JOINT SECRETARY on payment of Rs. 10 per copy in cash.
TA C2135

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees of "Sir Harkisendas Narotam Das" Hospital at Charni Road up to the 15th instant for the work of the door and window shutters for the various kinds of floor pavement, etc., as well for the drainage sanitary fittings and water supply work at the same Hospital.

Separate Tenders will be issued for different works

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Forms of Tenders and any other particulars can be obtained from the undersigned at their Office 375, Hornby Road.

A. L. COLACUS Co.,
A.M.I.C.E., M.S.E., L.C.E.,
Architects, etc
2nd December, 1921
TA C11496

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone. No. 4927.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT LALBAG, SOPARIBAG, KNOWN AS "NARAYAN ASHRAM", WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will on THURSDAY, the 15th December, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Mr. Vrajlal Jivandas and others, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Lingaya Sayana, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 6th May, 1919, made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned very valuable property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of Improvement Trust leasehold land with two buildings standing thereon, known as Plots Nos. 6 and 7 Lalbag Estate containing by admeasurement 1,096 one thousand and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by a proposed 20 feet road, on or towards the North by Plot No. 8 leased to Fakir Muhamed Hussein, on the South-East by 20 feet road, on the South by Plot No. 5 leased to Chhagan Gulam Hussein and Manjee Gulam Hussein and on the West by Soparibag Road bearing New Survey Nos. 2567, 2568 and bearing Municipal "F" Ward No. 544 (2) 544 (3) and Street No. 7A and 7B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co
Auctioneers
Bombay, 5th December, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.
No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES, AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES, DEPOT PAREL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th December, 1921 at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of old unserviceable materials and stores, consisting of empty casks, lamps of sorts, chunam pans, drums, paint kegs, varnish tins, G. I. buckets, forges, bellows, hoop iron, staves of cask, trolly wheels, manilla rope, leather and cloth cuttings, canvas and leather pipes I R cutting and scrap, vaccum pipes, clocks and watches, beaters, hammers, augers, locks, glass scrap, ink bottles, tin lining, kerosine oil empty and cases, lead lined battery boxes, I R rolling rings, steel tiles, brass scrap, copper scrap, bell metal scrap, empty packing cases, wooden crates, weighing scales and sundry other stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the materials removed within 14 days excluding holidays from the day of sale failing which ground rent will be charged by the railway company.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials for removal of Building to the North of the National Bank of India, Ltd., Esplanade Road, opposite the Paper Currency Bank.

Under instructions from Gregson, Batley and King, Architects and Surveyors for the National Bank of India, Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 5th December, 1921, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the premises the materials for removal of the abovementioned Building.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th December, 1921, at 2-30 p.m., (S .T.), at the Medical Stores Depot, Ballasis Road, opposite Byculla Club the following goods:—

A quantity of unserviceable stores, etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th December, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

THE AUCTION SALE of 5 Bales A.G.L. White Copying folded long folio Papers and 8 cases Letter Copying Books.

By the order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Bhaidas P. Dalal and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 5th December, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Room No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

5 bales each of 50 reams 18 by 22, 500 white copying folded long folio reference 668 A G.L. bales marked P. S.-5731. No. 30-34.

8 cases containing 1,000 Letter Copying Books 500 leaves, 2 letter index, ½ bound rexine curved books, "Letter Books," superior, cases marked B.P.D.-1-8, Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of the deceased Jewellery Wearing Apparels and Household Furnitures.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esquire, Ag. Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate of Mahomed Ebrahim Jamadar and Mahomed Umar Jamadar, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 5th December, 1921, at 4 p.m., at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Gold bangles, hars and buttons, silver Todas and Gungars.

Cupboards, boxes, handees, chairs, table, benches, meatsafe, cooking pots, borders and laces, wearing apparels, porcelain wares, toys, gadlas, takvas, sundries, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO
120 Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF UNDIVIDED 1/4TH SHARE IN THE LANDED PROPERTY AT BORABHAT, SITUATE AT BORABHAT LANE.

Under instructions of Messrs. DABHOLKER & CO., Attorneys for Balchandra Sitaram Sukthankar, the transferee; of the mortgage and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 20th day of September, 1917 made between Mahadeo Vinayak Prabhakar of the one part and Radhabai, widow of Dwarkanath Juggonath and Kesrinath Dwarkanath Dhebri of the other part and the Indenture of transfer of mortgage, dated the 18th day of October, 1920, made between Radhabai, widow of Dwarkanath Juggonath and Keshrinath Dwarkanath Dhebri of the one part and the said Bhalchandra Sitaram Sukthankar of the other part and on account and at the risk of the said Mahadeo Vinayak Prabhakar, Insolvent and the Official Assignee of Bombay. Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will put up for sale by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises right title and interest in the undivided 1/4th share in the following property:—

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon being a part of the Oart called Borabhat situate lying and being on the south side of the Barabhat Lane without the Fort and in the registration Sub District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 676 New No. 3063 Old Survey No. 5/6 and New Survey No. 7698 containing by admeasurement 318½ square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by a passage used by the occupiers of the premises hereby granted in common with those of the other adjoining properties on or towards the east by the property of Maganlal on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South by the property of Kirabai Mahatre and which said premises were formerly assessed under No. 663 and now under D Ward No. 716 Street No. 10.

For further particulars of sale, please apply to Messrs. Dabholker, attorneys for Transferee of the Mortgage at their office at 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 5th Dec. 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS METHA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 TONS COCOANUT OIL.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the corner of Dubra Gully, Mandvi, by order of Seth Cheniram Jasraj and on account and at the risk of Thucker Manji Hirji:—

100 tons Cocoanut Oil October Shipment.

The above goods are lying at Lakda Bunder.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th December, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

"MERCURY."
THE ENGLISH.
LADY ASTROLOGER AND CLAIRVOYANT
from London and America
Already well-known in India.
NOT "FORTUNE TELLING"
but exact Science based on Astrological Facts and Mathematics.
May be consulted between 10 a. m. and 6 p.m. at Room 532,
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL
"TEST" Horoscopes sent through the Post,
Send Birth date and year, and address clearly written with Rs. 10, (Rupees Ten) you will be agreeably surprised at her insight into your destiny.

THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA.
PUNDLIC
BY
The Kohinoor film Co.
PUNDLIC
A socio-relegious drama, the most opportune picture that cuts deep into one of the gravest problems of the day—the problem of eradicating drink evil from the renowned land of Aryavart.
PUNDLIC
a vigorous drama depicting the evils brought about by social vices the wine and the woman
PUNDLIC
A Mythological Marvel.
Shows at; 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Popular Prices

The Alexandra Cinema
The thril a minute Serial
The Smashing Barriers
featuring
The uncrowned King of the screen,
WILLIAM DUNCON
and
EDITH JHONSON
The popular idolol the screen.
Supplied by K. D. & Bros.
The Smashing Barriers
A Serial sensation of serials. serial that will make you tingle to the tune of it. Sensational, smashing deeds of daring and ark doings that will hold you breathless.
Shows at :—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Popular Prices
The Alexandra Cinema
Belasis Road, a few paces from the Byculla Club.

Messrs K. D. and Brothers Present To-night and This Week.
A Superb British Actors' Photoplay
"THE LADY CLARE"
(Six parts—6,000 feet.)
adapted for the Scree from the World famous ballad of
ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON
Featuring Mary Odette and Charles Quartermaine
A Comedy in the Programme.
WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Churney Road.)

TO DAY AND THIS WEEK
Messrs. K. D. & Brothers present a Superb Indian Production by the Hindustan Film Company.
POONDALEEK!
POONDALEEK!
POONDALEEK!
(6 Parts—6000 Feet.)
A Drama full of gorgeous Oriental splendour.
A Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows To-day at:
5-30, 7. 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. S. T.
GLOBE CINEMA.
(Sandhurst Road)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
H. B. WARING Co.,
To-Night Monday Dec. 5th at 9-30 p. m
Lechmere Worrall's Screaming and happiest Farce of modern times
ANN
Booking at S. ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.
Cinematinee at 6-30 p. m.
Victoria Cross
Famous Novel.
"FIVE NIGHTS."

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
For The First Time in Bombay
"A DAY'S PLEASURE"
BY
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
and other interesting films including
TOM SANTSCHI,
IN
"THE DREAM TRAP"
A Vigorous Western Masterpiece.

THE EMPRESS.
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
The Great Mythological Indian Drama:
'JAGAT JANANI JAGADAMBA'
'JAGAT JANANI JAGADAMBA
'JAGAT JANANI JAGADAMBA'
The Story of the WORSHIP of
MA DURGA
MA DURGA
MA DURGA
Adapted for the Screen and Produced on a Magnificient Scale. A Super Cinematographic Gem featuring. Well-known Indian Artistes.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
A Pathe Serial
RUTH ROLAND
in
"THE AVENGING ARROW"
A swift lightning-speed serial of the West a drama of a fearless and brave American girl. She rides like a demon and fights like a tigress.
THIRD WEEK TWO EPISODES
Episode 6th The Midnight attack.
" 7th The Double game.
THE IMPOSTER
Western drama in 2 Reels
PATHE GAZETTE & POLLARD COMIC
TIME—Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p m,
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
Price as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Income Tax & Super Tax
Statutory Statements of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY

Photographic Competition
Rs. 500
Prize.
Rs. 30 PRIZE EVERY WEEK.
Every photo used will be paid for.
Full particulars from
THE PHOTO EDITOR
I. P. M.
(Illustrated Pioneer Mail)
ALLAHABAD, U.P.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Thursday, 1st Dec 1921.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion	£ 128,400,000	No change.	
Public Deposits	£ 13,700,000	Dec. £	1,900,000
Other do	£ 130,100,000	Inc. £	6,300,000
Govt. Securities	£ 57,400,000	Inc. £	7,100,000
Other Securities	£ 82,700,000	Dec. £	900,000
Notes & Gold	£ 21,800,000	Dec. £	1,800,000

The Bank Reserve is 15 per cent. of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 1st Dec 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		21,000
" Exports to Great Britain		2,700
" " Continent		10,000
Futures at New York Jan		17 14
" " " Mar		17 12
" " " May		16 92
" " " July		16 47
Spot Cotton at New York		17 55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		17 00
Futures at New Orleans Jan		16 55
" " " May		16 36
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)		9 1/16
Demand Bills		
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		68

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 3rd Dec. 1921.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York { Jan	17 39
Futures at New York { Mar.	17 37
Futures at New York { May	17 10
Futures at New York { July	16 63

London, 3rd Dec 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	1/4 1 16 Steady
Bar Gold	
Bar Silver Spot	37 1 4 Dull

MONEY MARKET.

London, 30th Nov. 1921.

Rentes 3 %	54 1/4
Par Silver Spot	37 1/2
" " 2 months hence	37 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Continental selling. Quiet.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	
Interest day to day loans	3 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	3 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c. since 3rd instant.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, 1st Dec 1920:

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 7/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 7/8
" " " 4 "	5 1/4
Spot silver steady very little doing	37 5/8

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK 162 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Dec Jan. Done £ 17 1/2
" Tone Firm, but not much biz doing.
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked spot Nes Value 28/8
" Months Paid 29

New York, 1st Dec 1921.

Demand Bills 4 70 73

EXCHANGE.

London, 1st Dec 1921.

On London in Paris	56 20
In Germany	752 00
In Italy	95 90

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 95
Christiania	28 28
Amsterdam	11 36
Switzerland	21 07

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 30th Nov. 1921.

WHEAT.

BARLETTA RUSSO—62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	50
BARIL WHEAT—62 1/2 lbs. Jan. Feb. Sellers	50
KARACHI BARLEY—Nov.-Dec. Sellers	49/6
Tone:—Easier.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15
Hongkong	£ 97
National	£ 37 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold	Nominal.
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs.	Nominal.
TONE OF RAPESEED:—Firm.	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Nominal	£ 18
TONE OF LINSEED:—Firmer.	
LINSEED, Argentine, (La Plata) Dec.-Jan. quoted	9
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Nov.-Dec. Firm sellers	£ 18 1/2
TONE RAPESEED:—Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£ 18
LINSEED, Argentine Nov.-Dec. Sellers ready	£ 16 1/2
Tone:—	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 68 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 67 1/16
Copper Braziers	£ 94
Yellow Metal	8 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 73 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 79 1/4
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 88 3/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	49 1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	38 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	59 1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	48 1/2
Indian Loan 7 p/c	£ 103 1/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb.	14 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec	11 1 2
Tone:—Good business america account.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	20

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	16 2
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Dec. Sellers	19/9
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	2/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec. Sellers	21/9
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	21/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Dec. Sellers	21
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	21/3
Tone:—	

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, 30th Nov. 1921.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	46 6
" " Mutton	49
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Dull.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

December 3.

The Marwari bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M G Broach April-May at Rs. 419½ and gradually went down till Rs. 443½, the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 444. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 447½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 445 and closed at Rs. 445½. Fine M G Oomra December/January, opened at Rs. 398 and declined till Rs. 392 the same being the rate at 4 p.m. Fine M G Oomra March opened at Rs. 390 and declined to Rs. 384 at 4 p.m. Fully Good M G Bengal December/January remained Rs. 290 at 4 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet but steady yesterday, and about 3.000 bales are reported to have been sold.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (5-30 p.m.)

Bombay, 3rd Dec. 1921.

	Rs.
Fully Good Broach April/May	445 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan	293
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	3 6
" " Mar.	391

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 2nd Dec. 1921.

Cotton	14272 Bales
Wheat	1523 Cwts.
Linseed	400 "
Rape, etc.	Nil
Gingellyseed	4465 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1758 "
Castorseed	1289 "
Rice	11122 "
Myrabollams	24 "
Cottonseed	19572 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	259 "
Juwar	3 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajra	2481 "
Coal	848 Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

1 0 p. m. Bombay, 3rd Dec 1921.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 15/16
Bank Demand	1-3 31/32
Due Acceptance 3 m/s	
Fcs Demand	365
American Dollars	277
Hongkong Dollars	202
Shanghai	289
Japan	177
Singapore	175

Market:—Steady

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds daily Quotations

6-0 p. m 3rd Dec 1921.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	87 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	86 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	95 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0
Teelseed, Black	61 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	66 0 0
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0
Groundnuts	65 0 0
Jawa	54 0 0
Mowrasced	8 4 0
Castorseeds	48 0 0

Forward	Rs a ps
Wheat April-May	9 9 0
Linseed May	13 7 6
Cotton Seeds Ready	5 2 0

Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	12 12 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-50	12 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	13 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-12	14 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	13 8 0
Teelseed, Black	12 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	13 0 0
Poppyseed, White	14 8 0
Groundnuts	12 8 0
Jawa	
Mowrasced	9 0 0
Castorseeds	9 12 0
Cottonseeds Ready	37 0 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Dec. 3.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-0-6.
Bars Gold forward 28-15-6.
Bars silver ready 96-1-0.
Bars silver 1st settlement 95-14-0.
Bars silver 2nd settlement 95-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

On Lodnon Bank's selling T T 1/3 15/16.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 31/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 7/16.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/4 1/32.
London Bank's buying D D 1/4 1/16.
Tone of Exchange Steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 368.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 388.
On Paris Bank's buying D D 378.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 177.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 171.
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 384.
London Gold ready s. 101-3
London silver ready d. 37-8.
London silver forward d. 37-4.
Tone of silver Dull, Continent sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.66.
French Exchange Frcs. 35.70.
Italian Exchange 35 00.
Swiss Exchange 21.10.
Belgium Exchange 57.52.
German Exchange Mrks. 900.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 60.
5 per cent War Loan 85.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/10.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101/6.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 101/6
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1925 104/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 69.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 97.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 69.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 97.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 69

SHARES.

Market closed quiet but steady.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ab. Advance 2750, Alliance 370, Appollo 123/12, Ry. Cotton 1435, By. Dyeing 1740, Bradbury 1200 x.d., Century 1040, Cent, India 4815 x.d., Colaba Land 2770, Coorla 3250, Crescent 690, Currimbhoy 1795, David 1640, Edw. Sassoon 725, Fazulbhoy 1715, Finlay 1795, Ind. Bleaching 245, Ind. Malwa 722/8, Jamshed Mfg. 585, Kastoorchand 1480, Kohinoor 3575, Luxmi Cotton 5100, Madhowji 3400, Mathuradas 1100, M. Petit 5150n, Meyer Sassoon 440, Morarji 7700, New Great 1260 dec. New City 905, Pabani 1190, Pearls 1240, Phoenix 1185, Premier 225, Planet 365, Shapurji 447/8, Simplex 1052/8, Standard 2650, Swan 1510, Swadeshi 4850, Tata Mill 1640.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 752/8, B. Burma 502/8, B. Burma, N. I. 137/8 p.r., B. Tramway 133/12, Bundi cement 42/8, Ind. Cement 325 x.d., Katni Ord 275, Katni Defd 1420, New India 19, Tata Iron ord 81/4, Tata Iron def 285, Tata Iron N. Ord 71/4, Tata Iron N. Defd 245, Tata Hydro 850, Tata Oil 92/8, and Scindia Steam 9.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd Dec. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.	29.241
Temperature of Air degrees.	78 3
Wet Bulb Thermometer "	67 8
Dew Point "	52 4
Relative humidity of Air "	0 594
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	2 0
Maximum temperature of Air "	87.1
Minimum do do "	71 3
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E, ESE, WNW, NE.
Movement o Wind do. miles	157

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 2.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. P. O. Donnell has been nominated a member of the Council of State vice Mr. H. D. Craik.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. G. W. V. De Rue Philipe is posted as Accountant-General, Railways, vice Rao Bahadur K. Balarama Iyer, granted combined leave for one year. Mr. L. J. Beck is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, the United Provinces and Mr. J. W. Young as Assistant Accountant-General, Behar and Orissa.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. E. S. Goss. M.C., I.M.S., officiates as Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical Service (Stores), vice Lt.-Col. H. Soss.

ARMY.

Carr, Whyte, Lt.-Col. Sidney, Browning. Smith, Lt.-Col. D. C. Kemp and Lt.-Col. A. E. Berry are permitted to retire. Major-General E. H. Willis, British Service, to be Major-General, Royal Artillery Army Headquarters.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The Railway Board have sanctioned reconnaissance survey of the area between Cawnpore and Ajmer with a view to determine whether the proposed broad gauge railway to Karachi should run via Agra and Jaipur or Agra and Gungapur or Gwalior and Gungapur. Mr. G. C. Laughton, Executive Engineer, O. and R. Rly., is transferred to North-Western Rly. Mr. F. R. Morgan, Executive Engineer, O. and R. Rly., is transferred to Ajmere, Cawnpore and Agra Bah Railway surveys. Mr. A. T. Atowell officiates as the Traffic Manager of North Western Rly. The Surplus Stores Branch Capt. P. V. Cotton is appointed Assistant Controller (Sales) at Bombay and Mr. G. Darling as Assistant Controller (Depot) at Bombay.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. E. H. Grayburn, M.L.C., of Assam Frontier Tea Company, is appointed on the Indian Tea Cess Committee, vice Mr. A. L. Playfair resigned.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

The fourth convocation of the Benares Hindu University will be held on Wednesday, the 14th instant at the University Amphitheatre, University Grounds. The graduates of the University who passed the examinations of 1921, are requested to notify to the Registrar at an early date their intention to be present at the Convocation to secure their degrees.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 3rd December 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the north but remain lightly or moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is slightly above the average at Delhi. Day temperature is in excess at Hissar; night temperature is also higher than usual at most places.

The United Provinces.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the eastern districts while skies are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Jhansi. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is in excess at Bikaner. Day temperature is below the average at Jacobabad. Night temperature is higher than usual at Jodhpur and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are almost clear. Humidity is above the average at Veraval. Day temperature is higher than usual at Neemuch; night temperature is also generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the northern districts. Day temperature is in excess at Saugor; night temperature is in defect at Chanda and in excess at Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies are almost clear and humidity is below the average at Ratnagiri. Day temperature is in defect at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual in some places. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the south-east Punjab, the United Provinces and also in south-east Madras. Sea has become rough at Colombo and is moderate on the south Madras coast.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely to continue except in the extreme south.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 2nd December 1921.

The western disturbance has given local rain and snow in the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir and the north Punjab and is passing eastwards. There have also been a few falls in Assam.

Chief amounts are:—Shillong half an inch; Dalhousie a quarter; Sonamarg one; Cherat a quarter and Drosh a half.

Temperature has fallen to below normal along the North-West Frontier.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 2 HOURS ON SAT. THE 3RD OF DEC. 1921.

Station.	Temperature in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: at 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Total 1st November to date	Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	83.2	58.0	91	2 05	9.22	+7.39
Do. (2nd)	66.1	56.0	83	..	7.17	+5.41
Jask	80.5	69.0	78	..	2.88	+2 47
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	70.1	72.1	76	..	0.93	+0.57
PUNJAB						
Multan	74 3	52.3	82	..	0	—0.08
Rawal Pindi	70.9	33 0	79	..	0.07	—0.23
Lahore	78.5	53.9	75	..	0	—0.41
Hissar	84.0	55.5	65	..	0	—0.08
Ambala	79.6	59 4	74	..	0	—0 29
Dhi	77.8	..	75	..	0	—0.13
UNITED P. OVINCES—						
AGra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	81.4	50 9	74	..	0	—0.21
Jhansi	83 8	53 2	68	..	0	—0.14
Cawnpor	77.3	52 3	90	..	0	—0.42
Allahabad	80.7	1 5	71	..	0	—0.36
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	72.1	47 8	72	..	0.03	—0.06
Karachi	84.1	64 5	64	..	0	—0.05
Ajmer	82.8	53 2	71	..	0	—0.20
Jaipur	82.5	58 8	42	..	0	—0.16
Kotah	87.2	6 0	51	..	0	—0.08
Mount Abu	72.0	56.8	35	..	0	—0.21
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	87.2	7 1	49	..	0	—0.09
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval	87.3	8.3	88	..	0	—0.23
Rajkot	87.3	59.1	54	..	0	—0.21
Bhavnagar Para	86.2	58 8	54	..	0	—0.16
Surat	89.7	63.2	54	..	0	—0.22
Ahmedabad	88.7	64.1	56	..	0	—0.13
Deesa	89.4	65.0	51	..	0	—0.11
Neemuch	84.3	53.8	47	..	0	—0.17
Indore	84.1	54.1	51	..	0	—0.15
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	70.9	49.7	70	..	0	—0.53
Saugor	83.2	53.4	56	..	0	—0.49
Hoshangabad	83.1	54.4	60	..	0	—0.57
Khandwa	83.6	52.9	62	..	0	—0.50
Akola	88.2	56.5	50	..	0	—0.44
Amraoti	85.8	57.5	48	..	0	—0.54
Nagpur	82.7	52.8	53	..	0	—0.79
Chanda	82.5	49.0	68	..	0	—0.72
Raipur	81.2	55.9	66	..	0	—0.39
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.1	71.0	76	..	..	—0.44
Ratnagiri	91 5	67.8	41	..	0.39	—0.44
Marmugao	80.5	69.0	74	..	1.34	+0.33
Karwar	83.1	64.4	84	..	1.08	—0.65
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.5	53.2	43	..	0	—0.60
Ahmednagar	84.8	50.5	45	..	0.01	—0.62
Poona	84.8	50.7	44	..	0.10	—0.80
Sholapur	84.2	58.2	60	..	6.25	+5.36
Bijapur	81.4	57.7	61	..	2.80	+1.95
Belgaum	80.5	66.1	64	..	5.03	+3.59
Aurangabad	83.4	58.7	49	..	0	—0.4
Nizamabad (Indur)	82.8	54.8	66	..	0.79	+0.17
Hyderabad	79.8	57.9	71	..	1.54	+0.69
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.5	69.6	67	..	1.21	—1.71
Calicut	87.7	70.8	81	..	4.58	—0.43
Cochin	86.7	72.1	67	..	3.07	—3.42
Colombo	89.4	72.5	80	..	3.52	—9.73
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.5	66.2	50	..	3.25	—2.11
Bellary	85.5	60.2	74	..	3.62	+1.54
Cuddapah	85.6	62.9	70	..	2.49	—4.13
Madras	85.3	68.6	71	..	4.13	—2.99
Pamban	78.2	54.8	71	..	4.28	+1.56
Coimbatore	84.8	66.5	52	..	4.27	+0.69
Trichinopoly	88.9	68.4	68	..	1.80	—3.60
Negapatam	83.1	69 8	77	..	4.47	—12.87

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
Friday	9th Dec.	m h. 7 36 / 7 6a m.	ft. in 25 4 / 24 3

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
Friday	9th Dec.	m h. 0 25a m.	ft. in 19 2

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Rs. 1
" " Cleaned Rs. 1 to Rs. 2-8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderer
Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY, 1

"THERE NEVER WAS SUCH A SALINE AS ALKIA SALTRATES"

NO OTHER SPECIFIC FOR KIDNEY, STOMACH, BLOOD, LIVER, AND BOWEL DISORDERS HAS EVER RECEIVED SUCH UNIVERSAL ENDORSEMENT. THE CHAMPIONS AND LEADERS IN EVERY BRANCH OF SPORT SAY THEY CANNOT DO WITHOUT IT.

What GEORGES CARPENTIER
(Heavyweight Champion of Europe)
says about this truly remarkable product. It stands alone in a class by itself.

Like Jimmy Wilde, Billy Wells, Joe Beckett, Ernest Barry, Jack Donaldson, Tom Payne and more than three hundred other leading figures in the world of sport, Carpentier uses Alkia Saltrates regularly and he gives below some common-sense advice which simply MUST be followed by anyone who expects either to cure any ailment or to ensure perfect physical fitness.

Acids, poisons and impurities constantly forming within the body may accumulate and foul the blood, upset the stomach, and clog the liver, kidneys and intestines, thus forming the primary cause of practically all illness and disease. Unless you keep your body free of such contamination, you can never expect to keep physically up to par and always mentally alert, even if no really serious illness results.

Carpentier's advice, in his own words, as to how everyone can keep the body always fit and practically disease-proof, is as follows:

"First—The morning bath to cleanse the body externally. Second—The daily ablution or thorough cleansing internally. Now, by using the term ablution, you must not infer that a purging of the internal organs is necessary every twenty-four hours. Far from it; there is a simple compound known as Alkia Saltrates, a half-teaspoonful of which dissolved in hot water (or in your tea) and drunk first thing in the morning, before breakfast, I have proved will effectively remove all congestion and impurities from liver, kidneys and intestines without causing the slightest discomfort or pain. The brain and vision are thus made wonderfully clear and active, and my Manager, M. Descamps, assures me that for rheumatism, gout and all uric acid disorders, Alkia Saltrates cannot be equalled. I also find that fellowing dinner a very small quantity of the compound, dissolved in a tumbler of sool water makes a wonderful drink to assist digestion of the food." G. Carpentier

NOTE.—The remarkably efficient and pleasant-tasting compound referred to above can be obtained from any chemist. One bottle is sufficient to last the entire family for weeks.

BUST OF TILAK

The Poona City Municipality has selected Mr. V. V. Wagh's bust of Lok. Tilak as the best of the models submitted in open competition, for a marble statue of Lok. Tilak to be erected in Poona. Lokamanya's son writes:—

"Dear Mr. Wagh,

Let me congratulate you heartily upon your crowning success in the open competition arranged by the Poona City Municipality. Since its General Body has given a decided preference to your model—Bust over the far inferior ones of other sculptors, and entrusted the work to you, I am now quite confident, other Municipalities too will follow suit and extend you their generous patronage

Wishing you every good luck,

I am,
Yours sincerely,
SHRIDHAR BALWANT TILAK.

Poona,
Saturday, 3rd Dec., 1921.

Marble and bronze busts of Lok. Tilak; Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore and Lala Lajpatrai and Mrs. Besant are available at

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V. V. WAGH, SCULPTOR.
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

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KEMAL'S DEAL WITH FRANCE.

MIXED FEELINGS IN PARIS.

ANGORA'S CONCESSIONS.

The publication of the full text of the Angora Treaty has received a mixed reception here, wrote the Paris correspondent of the "Morning Post". The *Temps* welcome it in all its detail, chiefly on the ground that it believes that it inaugurates a renewal of friendship between France and Turkey. Thus it writes:

To safeguard the independence and sovereignty of Turkey is, in fact, a traditional principle with France. Since the victory of Marshal Franchet d'Esperey overthrew German domination at Constantinople the attitude of the French public has constantly shown that this principle is not forgotten here, and one of the principal merits of M. Briand has been in bringing the Eastern policy of the Government into conformity with the wishes of public opinion.

M. Gauvain, in the *Journal des Debats*, on the other hand, categorically disapproves of the agreement. He writes:

By it the Sultan at Constantinople disappears. The French Government recognises implicitly the Kemalist Government, with whom it has no accredited representative, while it ignores the Costantinople Government, where it has an elaborate mission. If one considers also that the Sultan looks very unfavourably on the Kemalists and that the Sheik ul Islam of the preceding Cabinet has placed his ban on them, it is easy to see the complications in which we are involved. It is true that we are dealing only with an agreement entered into with a *de facto* Government, and not with a treaty concluded with a duly constituted State, but the distinction is subtle.

There is reason to fear that the Kemalists may be encouraged to rely on our diplomatic help and on our money, perhaps even on military supplies. Once our positions in Cilicia are evacuated and the road to Syria laid open, we risk to see employed against us in Syria all that we suppled to the Kemalists as soon as we refuse to be their docile instrument. We shall then find ourselves completely isolated on the East.

AGREEMENT POINTS.

The text of the Angora agreement, which was published here this morning, concurs with the summaries of the agreement already published in the *Morning Post*. The following are the principal points not hitherto touched on in these columns:

The contracting parties declare that on signature of the agreement the state of war will cease between them; immediately on the signature of the agreement respective prisoners of war and all French of Turks detained or in prison will be set free and transferred at the expense of the party detaining them to the nearest town designated for this purpose: with a maximum delay of two months after the signature of the agreement the Turkish troops will retire to the north and the French troops south of the frontier: the frontier line will start from a point to be selected on the Gulf of Alexandretta immediately to the south of Payas, and will proceed towards Meidan-Ekbes (the railway station of the district remaining to Syria); from there it will move south-east, so as to leave to Syria the district of Marsova and to Turkty that of Karnaba, and also the town of Killis; from there it will join Tchobann-Bey railway station, then it will follow the Baghdad railway, the permanent way of which will remain on Turkish territory as far as Nisibin; from there it will follow the old road between Nisibin and Djezire Ibn-Omer, when it will rejoin the Tigris—Nisibin and Djezire Ibn-Omer, and the road will remain to Turkey, but the two countries will have the same rights for utilising this road.

CONCESSIONS TO FRANCE.

The text of the convention was accompanied by a letter from Yussuf Kemal Bey, Minister for Foreign Affairs at Angora, to M. Franklin-Bouillon, which included the following:—

The Government of the Grand Assembly, being desirous of favouring the development of material interests between the two countries, instructs me to state to you that it is ready to grant the concession of chrome iron and silver mines which are in the Harchite Valley for a period of ninety-nine years to a French group, which will undertake within five years after the signature of the present agreement to exploit the concession by a company constituted in accordance with Turkish laws, Turkish capital participating up to fifty per cent. Further, the Turkish Government is ready to examine with the greatest good-will other demands which may be formulated by French groups relative to the concession of mines, railways, harbours, and rivers on condition that the said demands shall be in conformity with the reciprocal interests of Turkey and France.

Further, Turkey desires to profit by the collaboration of French specialist professors in its professional schools. With this object it will later inform the French Government of the extent of its needs. And, lastly, Turkey hopes that, on conclusion of the agreement, the French Government will be good enough to authorise French capitalists to enter into economic international relations with the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure stirrelizer Incubators, gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.

Telephone: No. 2411.

Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."

MALABAR RELIEF FUND.

TEN LAKHS NOT SUFFICIENT.

FOURTH PROGRESS REPORT.

The following are excerpts from the letter dated the 25th November of Mr. G. K Devadnar, Hon. Joint Secretary, Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay, addressed to us for publication:—

While presenting to the public this rather belated Fourth Progress Report of the Malabar Relief Fund, with special reference to Bombay, giving cover to the Third List of subscriptions bringing up the aggregate total to Rs. 98,000, once again I have to state that the progress of our Fund has been generally slow, though our responsibility in Malabar has very considerably increased.

REFUGEES 22,600.

The number of refugees in the various camps has risen from 16,600 as stated in the last report submitted on 13th November last to above 22,600, thus showing an increase of over 4i per cent. The relief centres in the interior of Malabar have also grown in number and are making constant demands on the funds of the Central Committee. either because the resources of such as these as were so far able to manage by themselves are now dried up, or because new ones have to be started owing to the in-pouring crowds of refugees. This work is managed by ten different sub-committees, working under the direction of the Malababr Central Relief Committee and the refugees are grouped into seventeen camps, thirteen of which are of a permanent character, the rest being temporary ones. These are really receiving and distributing centres. The work of classifying these refugees, whose numbers are constantly changing, according to their sexes and castes has not been found easy by the mofussil workers, but the seven Calicut camps supplied these details very accurately. The growth of numbers in these seven Calicut camps in the course of one week ending 26th of November shows that on the 19th November there were 6,165 refugees and their number grew to 6,610 on the 26th instant.

SATISFACTORY ORGANISATION.

It is a matter of satisfaction to me that one of the principal office bearers of my Committee Rao Bahadur Appu Nedungadi, Senior Treasurer, writes to me of the work of my colleagues, in this report of the 23rd instant, in the following terms:—

Your colleagues in the Servants of India Society have effected a regular division of labour among themselves and with the help of a few Government servants, placed at the Committee's disposal, they are managing the business much more satisfactorily than we were doing before. Mr. Madhava Rao is occupied with Mr. Knapp, the Commissioner, and a few others in finding employment for the refugees. The camps are full to their utmost capacity and more sheds are being put up every day. "The demand for rice and money from stations in the interior is increasing day by day and the addition of another ten or twenty thousand rupees to our funds would be welcome. We do not know how long the present conditions may last."

TEN LAKHS INADEQUATE.

Another friend of mine in Malabar writes to me in his letter of the 13th instant:—Considering the situation and the number of penniless refugees, I doubt your estimate of ten lakhs for gratuitous relief may fall below the amount that will be actually required for the work. Refugees are coming daily in large numbers from all places in the Ernad Taluq and it is almost certain that those people will not return to their places unless they are assured that perfect peace has been restored and that they will have no more trouble from the Moplahs in future.

BRANCH COMMITTEE AT PALGHAT.

Dewan Bahadur Krishan Nair, the late Dewan of Travancore, while speaking of the activity of relief by the Palghat Sub Committee, writes to me in a letter of the 13th November from Palghat. "The situation in Malabar is not improving, we shall require a large amount of money. The people of Malabar rely very much upon your valuable exertions.

My Committee is working in conjunction with the Central Relief Committee at Calicut. The total amount collected by my Committee till the evening of the 11th instant is Rs. 8,571-6-6. Out of this we remitted Rs. 2,000 to the Central Relief Committee at Calicut. There is now a cash balance of Rs. 3,000 with my Committee. Our average daily expenses now amount to about Rs. 180. Of course you know this amount may increase with the increase in the number of refugees. Unfortunately the number of refugees increases every day. The number on the evening of the 11th instant was 2,000. Till now we have been able to accommodate all the refugees in building without paying any rent for them. It may be difficult to do so hereafter. We are giving them requisite quantities of salt, chillies, tamarind, oil and firewood, in addition, of course, to rice" The first problem, with which my Committee is grappling successfully is the employment of the male refugees in a suitable manner. Their deliberations have not been in vain, for a telegram of the 17th November from my colleague at Calicut, Mr. M. S. Madhava Rao, says as follows:—

VARIETY OF EMPLOYMENT.

"A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Malabar Central Relief Committee was held to day, when the Hon. Mr. Knapp, Special Commissioner, was present. He gave his experiences of the camps he visited at Calicut and in the mofussil. He wished to see better organisation work, but also understood the difficulties for lack of full-time workers. He advised the formation of a small but really efficient working committee to deal with the different sides of the relief work. Question of employment of refugees was considered at great length at a meeting. There seemed great prospects for many occupations like tapping for palm sugar, carpentry, masonry, coir-making gardening and road-making in Calicut only, practical effect will have to be given by sustained efforts. Mr. Knapp has placed the services of the officers of Salt, Forest and Magistration Departments, now out of work owing to the rebellion, at the Committee's disposal to organise employment."

I am glad to know that a scheme called "Chaliyam Refugee Employment Scheme" is put on foot. The following is an interesting account of the scheme:—

CHALIYAM REFUGEE CAMP FOR TAPPERS.

The Chaliyam cocoanut plantation for the employment of refugees covers a very large area of nearly 30 acres full of cocoanut palms, almost all of them ready to be tapped. With the assistance of 2 or 3 tappers of the neighbourhood we were able to calculate that 175 men and an equal number of women may be employed at the tapping and the Jaggery making processes. The children may be usefully employed in collecting fuel. So in all about 200 families may be usefully engaged in this work. Then there is the cleaning of the briar (a thorny shrub) over the whole area and ploughing of the same to loosen the earth round the roots of cocoanut trees as well as filling up some areas. This work will employ at least 50 men for at least 6 or 8 weeks. At one end of the Chaliyam island there are excellent facilities for sawing timber and converting it into furniture. Mr. D .D. Subnis of the Malabar Forests and Rubber Company has promised to get much of his work in this department for his firm done by the refugee labourers. This will afford employment to a good number of sawyers, carpenters and blacksmiths. Lastly, here is a building of the Forest Department to be thoroughly repaired roofs, walls, floor and all—and Mr. Chandy will have the repairing done by the refugees; so it was calculated that about 1,000 people in all may be employed and looked after in the Chaliyam Estate.

The Hon. Mr. Knapp, Special Commissioner for Malabar, has entirely approved of the scheme. He suggests that a camp may be opened there, which Mr. Chandy with his staff will manage. Rice, salt and condiments will have to be doled out daily at the expense of the Malabar Central Relief Committee. The employees may be paid in addition some remuneration per day according to their work as an incentive. The sale proceeds of the jaggery and the sawing and furniture-making charges received will go to the Malabar Relief Committee. Sheds necessary will be put up easily and cheaply by the refugees' labour itself.

CAMPS AT CANNANORE.

A Cannanore telegram quoted below, describes my colleague Mr. Madhava Rao's efforts in the same direction in Cannanore:—"Madhava Rao arrived Cannanore this morning to inspect prospect of opening refugee camps. People here are very enthusiastic to co-operate in relief work and have formed themeselves into a Committee and have organised splendidly for work. They have formed small sub-committees of Hindus and Moplas for each Amsom for collection within their areas. Local Social Service League promises attending to comforts and conveniences of refugees after their arrival. Boy Scouts to go round from house to house, collecting doles of rice, two handfuls daily from each house. Ladies' Sub-Committee also has been organised. Male Guides will help in collecting doles and helping women refugees.

There is prospect of a camp at Goa. Good, extensive Commissariat Barracks have been granted by the Military for the use of the refugees. It can accommodate 500 refugees. There is employment at present for tappers for plum sugar, carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, etc. Local Town Hall awaits construction. The Special Commissioner will be requested to get permission of Government to begin the work imediately, pending formal alienation. Scope for private employment, stone cutting, canal construction, etc. is large There is good prospect of vegetable gardening in Tayanur North, where a camp may be opened."

TWO LADY VISITORS.

I am sure the lady workers, Mrs. Janakibai Bhat, Lady Superintendent of the Poona Seva Sadan, and Miss K. Natarajan, who at the invitation of the Bombay Committee have undertaken a tour to Malabar and have already left, will be able to devise measures for the employment of the women folk in the camps and suggest means for looking after the health and comforts of women and children specially in delicate health.

Till the 24th of November there were in Calicut camps 34 cases of measles, 40 cases of fevers, 1 case of insanity and 5 deaths. This is but natural for a motley crowd of nearly 7,000 mostly women and children.

RECEPTION OF THE FORCIBLY CONVERTED.

I am constantly asked by keen Hindu friends whether those who have been forcibly converted to Islam have been well treated and properly looked after. The spirit of tolerance and true fellowship shown by even the depressed class refugees is really commendable and noteworthy, as this question has been agitating the minds of many. For their satisfaction I will quote below an interesting extract from a telegraphic report dated the 26th instant from Calicut. It says: "A family of 32 Thiyyas of Veliyal in Amsom in Ernad Taluq who were converted to Islam by the rebels one month back, arrived in Camp No. II last evening in Moplah dress. Refugees agree to admit the converted family into their camp. This signifies the willingness of the caste-Hindus to re-admit the converted."

PROGRESS IN BOMBAY.

The preliminary meeting of the volunteers and the first general meeting of the Provisional Committee called on the 20th instant were very poorly attended. Still the business as stated on the agenda was gone through the invitations to ladies and gentlemen to be additional office-bearers and members of the Committee were approved and their appointments confirmed. It was resolved that thanks be communicated to the Lord Bishop of Bombay and the Archbishop or Bombay for their promise of co-operation and help to the Bombay Fund. The Lord Bishop in his letter says:—". . . I am willing to become a Vice-President and will do my best to put before the members of the Church of England in India the claims of the Malabar Relief Fund. I know that great distress has been caused in that locality and I think it will be right for every community in India to show their sympathy with the poor people who have suffered terribly through no fault of their own." The Archbishop says: . . . . I shall be pleased to accept the office of Vice-President of the Malabar Relief Fund Committee and I will take an early opportunity of instituting a collection among the people under my jursdiction."

Now that Bombay has resumed its normal activity, I have to appeal again to the generosity of the citizens of this progressive and charitable city, because, as will be seen from above, people from Malabar mostly look up to Bombay for substantial help. The European merchants and the Princes and the Indian Chiefs have not yet responded in any way to my earnest appeal, but I have hopes that now that they are comparatively free they will try to do their utmost in helping me to make up the ten lakhs. Several boys and a few young ladies have taken some of our ticket books offering to go round the city and sell them among their friends and others wherever they go. It is expected that such volunteers will help us largely in the work of small collections, and that they will come in greater numbers. There could be no better school for social service for the younger folk than such work of patient perseverence which, while it will aid the cause considerably, will also give them opportunities to come into contact with human nature and give them the experience of knowing a large number of various kinds of people without working their emotions into such a feverish heat as to be injurious to their legitimate duty of study.

OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES.

Turning to the outside places, a very cheering letter comes from far-off Jacobabad, where the cry of Malabar has been sounded to charitable ears. Mr. McMurtrie of the "Upper Sind Supply Agency" writes offering help and proposing to arrange to hold a public meeting in that place and start the work of collections. Gorakhpur in the United Provinces reports a meeting and life work there has been set on foot. Principal Sanjana is busy at Bhavnagar and gives us hope. Mr. Parulkar, with the help of Mr. Moysey the Collector, has been working at Satara and its neighbouring parts. Mr. Pradhan, as said above, has undertaken the work at Nasik. A few small subscriptions have been coming in from the Punjab recently, and considering the nature of these subscribers and the political influences so strongly prevailing in that fiery province, we can hope that it is a good beginning and look forward to gradually growing support. Mahatma Hansraj of Lahore has written a very encouraging letter and has sent one of his representatives to Calicut to enquire into the conditions, wanting to start work there. On my representing to him that it would be best to work in unison with the Central Committee, even as we of the Servants of India Society have done, he has agreed to do so, and has promised us his financial and other support. Bengal is still inattentive to Malabar and the only response that I have so far had is a letter from a certain Bengalee gentleman, saying that he has sent his subscription of Rs. 100 straight to Calicut. Allahabad is doing as splendidly as before *thanks to the generous efforts of Mr. Krishna Ram.* Surat has not yet sent in her collections which, I hear, are proceeding.

MEASURES OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Regarding the measures of reconstruction, I have had letters from both Mr. Gray, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies Madras, as well as Mr Menon, the Assistant Registrar at Calicut. They are both actively engaged in forming a scheme for helping the poor people who have so grievously suffered during the rebellion to start afresh through the agency of the Co-operative Societies.

THE PRISONERS' TRAGEDY.

I must refer here to the most unfortunate incident of the horrible tragedy of the asphyxiation of the Moplah prisoners in the luggage van on their transport from Tirrur to Bellary. It is a most pathetic story which must be horrifying to all. I have every assurance that the Government will most carefully investigate into the matter. I have written to my colleagues at Calicut to make special inquiries about the women and children of these prisoners and render them every assistance that they may need.

Such then is a brief survey of our work. The burden of our song is ever the same. The continuous flow of refugees goes on crowding the camps and every report from Calicut brings news of larger work and more elaborate arrangements. The resolute Moplahs die a hard death, and in their last despair have grown most ferocious and use their murderous hands with the uttermost unscrupulousness.

The experience of Bombay must make her yet more sympathetic to Malabar. Our losses have been as nothing when compared with what the people of Malabar have had to bear. It is a sad tale of devastation there, where hordes of people have been driven out of their homes and productive fields have been blighted. I hope to be able to publish accounts of their sufferings directly taken down from the victims by my colleagues in the course of their work, which I hope will give the public some idea of their sufferings.

I repeat my appeal. We want ten lakhs and even the first lakh is not yet full. Suffering Malabar is looking to the whole country for help. It is the whole of India that she looks up to for her relief. It is India's charity that is besought. Let the country wake up.

KHULNA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mr. R. J. Mehta, turough R P. Shroffs and Sons	400
A Parsi	100
Two Multani Silk Merchants	30
Through the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle."	
Messrs. Mulla and Mulla	150
Mr. J. H. Pitamber	100
Mr. Bhogilal Dhirajrai Mehta, Ahmedabad	100
Mr. Shah Balabhai Motilal Contractor, Ahmedabad	50
Sympathisers	60
A Muslim from Surat	25
Messrs. H. Vadilal and Co.	25
Mr. Dayashanker Kripashanker Daftury	12/8
Mr. J. M. Anandjivaly	11/4
Mr. Suleman Valji	10
Dr. R. G. Thakar's Childrens' Collections, Sangli	10
Total Rs.	1,083/12

J. MAITRA,
Representative,
Khulna Famine Relief Fund.
C/o Messrs. Anand & Co.,
23, Medows Street, Fort,
Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1921.

STUDENTS' CONFERANCE.

ARRANGEMENT FOR SECOND SESSION

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 2.

The Ahmedabad College students at a meeting presided over by Principal Gidwani have decided to hold the second session of the All-India College Students' Conference in the Congress week and appointed a provisional working committee to make preliminary arrangements. Mr. R. J. Gokhale, Chairman of the Reception Committee of Nagpur sessions was the president. All students' organisations are requested to send in an adequate number of delegates to make the Conference a success. Students from the province of Gujrat are requested to enroll themselves as members of the Reception Committee.

THE C. P. COUNCIL

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 3.

At the C.P. Legislative Council Mr. Nandagaviali moved that enthusiastic men from the depressed classes should be nominated as bench Magistrates.

Mr. Dick, Mr. R.S. Mahajani and Mr. Jaiswal supported the resolution which was carried.

Mr. R.S. Mathuraprasad's resolution about the introduction of jury system in C.P. and Berar was carried.

Mr. Pachorey moved the capable Indians be sent to England and America to study different systems of education. The debate will be resumed if there is time after finishing the Government business for which to-day and to-morrow are reserved. When supplementary demands came up the discussion centred round a small item of Rs. 300 which touched the larger question of hill exodus of Government. The demand was passed.

PROPOSED MORATORIUM TO GERMANY.

(Reuter's Special Service)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Recd. 11 a.m., Dec. 3.

Paris.—Interviewed by a representative of the "Intransigeant," Sir John Bradbury declared that the moratorium could not be considered, unless Germany made a formal request She had not done so hitherto. A unanimous vote of the Reparations Commission was required before a very long deferment of payment could be granted. Sir John Bradbury stated that he would oppose such steps as disastrous to the Allies and the world.

GERMAN INDEMNITIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Berlin.—The "Lokalanzeiger" shews that apart from the indemnities, Germany finding difficulty in meeting the clearing-house demands in connexion with the payment of enemy debts. She has not yet paid ninety-one million gold marks due, and has sent the representative to Paris to discuss the matter.

TRAIN TRAGEDY.

EVIDENCE OF SURGEON.

ASPHYXIA CAUSE OF DEATH

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 2.

The Podanur Train Tragedy Committee before closing the enquiry recorded the evidence of Dr. Oconnor, the District Surgeon, South Indian Railway at Podanur, in the course of which the witness stated that the cause of death of the prisoners was asphyxia due to overcrowding in what was practically an airtight van. The witness had made report to that effect and had examined the van. In his opinion even if the gauze were removed the van was not safe for transport of human beings. The witness contradicted the statement in the "Pioneer" regarding the prisoners biting each other.

VICEROY AT CALCUTTA.

REPLY TO CORPORATION ADDRESS,

(Associated Press.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading accompanied by their personal staff arrived at the Howrah station at 10 a.m. where they were met by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and the Countess of Ronaldshay. Certain officials of the presidency including the Chief Secretary, Commissioner of Burdwan division, the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, the Commissioner of Police, alcutta, and the Agent of the East Indian Railway were presented by His Excellency the Governor on the platform. Their Excellencies then drove in state through the main streets of Calcutta which were lined by crowds. On their arrival at Belvedere, the High Officials of the presidency, the Ruling Chiefs and noblemen, Consuls-general, and the leading citizens of Calcutta were presented to His Excellency the Viceroy. During the course of the morning His Excellency received and replied to an address of welcome from the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta. After lunch Their Excellencies were present at the races.

In the course of his reply to the address presented by the Corporation of Calcutta on 3rd December 1921 the Viceroy said:—

I rejoice to hear that the Government of Bengal have found themselves able to assist you in your schemes for the extension and improvement of primary education in Calcutta. From what I have read on the subject I understand that it calls for your most earnest attention and it is rendered all the more pressing by the scheme of Reforms, the fundamental success of which most necessarily depends upon the wider extension of education and that consciousness of corporate unity and public feeling in the production of which education is so large a factor. You mention a bill now before the Bengal Legislative Council to endow Calcutta with a more complete form of local self-government and a constitution founded upon a broader basis and popular representation. I understand that such a bill has long been under contemplation and that after various vicissitudes it is now in a fair way to come to fruition. I shall look forward with interest to seeing its provisions and I trust that this, along with your large schemes for education, will stimulate popular pride, and interest and that the inhabitants of Calcutta will realise that they are citizens of a city second to none in the East and willingly shoulder their great responsibilities.

THREATS AND INTIMIDATION INTOLERABLE.

In your generous reference to myself you express the hope that my administration may be of the highest and most lasting benefit to the Empire and to the people of India This hope fortunately is always with me. It encouraged me to abandon the position of serene and honourable dignity and to become the head of His Majesty's Government in this Country. It stimulates me now to look ahead with confidence in the future. That there were troublous times ahead when I accepted office I was well aware. At this moment I shall only say that your prayer for the success of my efforts in India is an encouragement to me in the performance of the anxious duties of my office. H. E. Lord Ronaldshay has recently referred to the situation in Bengal and particularly Calcutta in his address to the Legislative Council. I could not usefully add to the weighty and impressive observations he then made. I content myself at this moment by stating that he has now, as he has had ever since I arrived here, the full support of my Government and my unreserved and complete confidence. I feel sure that he will take all the necessary measures for the enforcement of law and the maintenance of order and if it becomes necessary for the Government of India to assist him and his Government I pledge myself that prompt and effective steps will be taken for this purpose. Gentlemen, in a city of the political and commercial importance of Calcutta it would be intolerable as indeed it could be elsewhere even in the smallest village, that one political section of the community should seek to impose its will upon all other citizens by threats and intimidation. I have already expressed myself upon the subject and will only add that I am confident that the vast majority of the community here in Calcutta will loyally support the Government.

LANDRU'S APPEAL.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Paris.—Landru has lodged an appeal against his sentence.

JHARIA CONGRESS.

SWADESHI RESOLUTION.

CONDITION OF COAL MINERS.

(Associated Press.)

JHARIA, Dec. 2.

The second resolution on Swadeshi was moved by Savitri Debi. She said India would win Swaraj through the Charka. You must learn to help yourselves. We Indians have no arms nor do we require any. The Charka is our only weapon.

Baba Khalil Das seconding said by serving India you serve humanity. Learn to spin and weave as it is the best way to serve India. The resolution was further supported by Mr. Murarkar of Cawnpore and the delegates from Chittagong, Gaya, and other places and was carried unanimously. Even Europeans attending raised their hands. The audience at this stage numbered 60,000 and nearly 30,000 people collected in the main street outside the pandal and made a rush but volunteers kept order and accidents were prevented.

The Swadeshi resolution reads as follows:—"That this Trade Union Congress recommends the workers of India to adopt Swadeshi and encourage the hand spinning and handweaving."

CONDITION OF MINERS.

The third resolution for which everyone was on tip toe expectation related to the condition of miners. It reads:—"That this Congress deplores the miserable conditions of life and employment of the coal miners of Bengal and Behar which cry aloud for immediate remedy by way of reduction in the number of hours of work, increase in the rate of wages, provision for primary education, improvement in housing, compensation for injury, and prohibition of sale of liquor and authorities the executive Committee to confer with the colliery owners and managers in order to adopt imediate and effective measures towards this end.

Swami Darsananda of Raneegunje Coal Field moving the resolution said he was a Moderate and would ask the mine owners to cooperate with the workers in improving the conditions, by making provision for provident fund and prohibition of sale of liquor etc and asked the miners to work for Swaraj by being prepared to suffer even at the risk of their life. Swami Darsananda dwelt on the miserable condition of the coal miners and declared that only a drastic remedy alone could bring peace and prosperity to them. He warned the colliery proprietors against the policy of drift and said a crash would certainly come which would astonish them. He also warned the Government if they allowed this policy of drift to continue it would open the gate of Bolshevism in India. He would welcome cooperation between the Trade Union Congress and the colliery proprietors in order to improve the condition of miners. He was glad to inform the audience that as a result of the negotiation the colliery proprietors represented by Mr. Pattinson had agreed to substantially increase the wages of the miners and to provide for better housing and education etc. These he said were welcome signs but the capital must understand that workers were not the real slaves, the real slaves were the capitalists who but for workers would have to starve. The golden rule of life was that he who works shall eat. This rule the capitalists must follow if they wanted peace in the coal fields.

OWNERS' PROMISE.

Mr. Pattinson of the Indian Mining Association then asked for permission to address the Congress. He said colliery owners were entirely in sympathy with the labour. They wanted to see labourers well treated, well housed, well looked after and standard of colliery labour rates. We are prepared he said to grant the labourers demand within reasonable limit but we asked the labour cooperation to give us more coal? The miners by working six days in a week could earn more money and they (proprietors) could also earn more money. They could earn more money to enable them to spend more on improving the condition of the labour? Do not I beseech you spend your extra money in the grog shop, so I propose collieries should start small schools where children could learn to read and write and sanitation, so that they could protect themselves against epidemics which break out at times in colliery districts. But, if proprietors do not give you this decent houses my advice to you is leave collieries and go to other collieries where you get good houses. The same rtmarks apply to wages, water supply, and general conditions. I assure you, owners are your friends. We are out to help you. All we ask is cooperation from you. We are entirely in accord with the movement to form trade unions and I am prepared to give every possible assistance in order to arrive at a sound working basis which would be great assistance both to the labour and owners. With such an organisation in being, disputes and grievances can very easily be settled and great many cases of misunderstanding which occurred in the past would never arise again. Let us work together, capital and labour. I offer you helping hand if you will accept I do not think you will regret it?

Swami Vishwanand declared that Mr Pattinsons speech was a triumph of the Congress. He gladly accepted his offer and said a conference would soon be called but hoped the owners would keep their promise

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

After this a number of miners came to the platform and related the stories of their hardship and low wages. At the request of Savitrideri many of the workers discarded foreign clothes. Election of the Executive Committee took place this morning and include Messrs. Miller, Vishvanand, Das, Moreno, Iyer, I. B. Sen, N M. Joshi and Lajpatrai.

SPORTING NEWS.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE SECOND DAY.

CHAMPIONSHIP CUP WON BY LEE CORPL. ROBERTS, 3RD K. R. R.

The All-India Athletic Sports were continued yesterday afternoon on the Oval, and brought to a successful conclusion. The attendance was large, and all the events were keenly contested, thus providing good day's sport. The officials were the same as on the first day.

The day's doings spend with the half mile race for which ten competitors toed the line. Sands won a good race from Sausman in the good time of 2 minutes 10 1/5 seconds, which was 2/5 seconds under the record of the meet.

The 100 Yards Handicap was won fairly easily by Perkins, but in the scratch event he had to give way to Roberts, who won a fine race in 10 2/5 seconds, which equals the record of Bildreth and Maung Dive.

The half mile race resulted in a tussle between the three Gerard brothers, G. D. of that ilk winning. The latter attempted later to lower the record for the quarter mile cycle race made by Evans and Warren of 39 seconds, by failed to do it by 3 seconds.

Nine competitors entered for the High Jump, and jumping started at 4 ft 3 ins, but by time the 5 ft was reached only through Marsh, McCallum and Kalapesi were left. Kalapesi failed to clear 5 ft 1 in, while McCallum failed at the 5 ft 3 ins mark. Marsh, who is a pretty jumper, cleared 5ft 4 ins, but failed to do 5.5.

Only eight competitors started for the Hurdles, and the event was run off in two heats. In the final Smith, last year's winner, was leading three hurdles from home, when he fell. This left in Lynn, who won fairly easily. Smith rose and continuing finished third, but was disqualified for ensuing after he had fallen.

The school boys 440 yards race was won easily by Marchana.

The 220 yards was run off in three heats, and Roberts, in the final, showed his sprinting capabilities by winning this event too.

In the Broad Jump Perkins beat the record of 19ft 1½ inches held by Smith by 1½ inches. Perkins in his first attempt cleared 18 ft 6 ins, then he beat it by 3 inches and in his third jump cleared 19 ft 3ins. Smith, Billia and Marsh also jumped well all doing on 18 ft.

In the 440 Yards Sands and Waldon led for the greater part of the way, but Thompson in the last 200 yards came through and won in fine style.

The Gerard brothers were again to the fore in the two miles cycle race, M. and G. D. Gerard taking the first two places.

Seventeen competitors started for the mile race, but only half the number finished. Telgate, Sharp and Clifford led all the way and finished in this order.

The final of the half mile Relay Race proved a close race between the Beds and Herts and K.R.R.'s. The former led for the first quarter mile, but then the K. R. R. took the lead. The last 220 yards provided a keen tussle between Perkins and Roberts. The latter was leading by about a yard ten yards from home when he, mistaking the winning post, slowed, and Perkins dashing, past, won the race for the Beds and Herts. The time was quite good, but was 1/5 second shown than the time in the tract on Friday.

The championship awarded for the competitor who scored the highest number of points, was won by Roberts. Parts were allowed as follows: Five points for win; three for a second, and one point for a third.

At the conclusion of the sports Mrs. Conyers Baker presented the challenge cups and other prizes.

The results are as follows:—

HALF-MILE RACE.

1. Corpl Sands, 3rd K.R.R., 2 minutes 10 1/5 seconds.
2. N. Sausman, Dehra Dun
3. Bdsm Fletton, 3rd K. R. R.

Also ran—N J Goddard, Corpl Ballam Tptr. Hinves, M C Srinivas, A L Thapkur, Pte Blair and N E Safnar.

100 YARDS HANDICAP FINAL.

1. Bdsm Perkins (9 yards), 2nd Beds and Herts, 10 1/5 seconds.
2. Sergt Thompson (7 yards) Ahmednagar
3. Rfn. Greetham (9 yards) 3rd K R R

Also ran—Lieut Webber (6 yards,) Lce-Corpl Moody (9 yards).

HALF-MILE CYCLE RACE.

First Heat.

1. G D Gerard, 2. M Gerard.
Time—1 minute 29 seconds
Also competed—K N Rustonji.

Second Heat.

1. N Gerard, 2. B C Panthaky.
Time—1 minute 29 seconds
Also competed—Sergt W R J Balls.

FINAL.

1. G D Gerard. Y.M.C.A. 1 minute 29 4/5 seconds.
2. M Gerard, Colaba
3. N Gerard, Colaba

Also ran—B C Panthaky

100 YARDS SCRATCH—FINAL.

1. Lce-Corpl Roberts 3rd K R R, 10 2/5 seconds.
2. Bdsm Perkins, 2nd Beds and Herts
3. H Seymour Lynn, C H School Old Boys

Also ran—W Adams, P Powell, B. Q. M. S. Warman, Lce Corpl Sutherland and Lieut Webber.

HIGH JUMP.

1. Bdr Marsh, 59th Bty R.F.A., 5ft 4 in
2. W T McCallum, Bombay Gymkhana
3. K B Kalapesi, Bombay

Also competed—Gnr Mighalls, N J Leontzini I. P Hierlehey, R D Gaekwood, Minbativala and Date.

120 YARDS HURDLES.

First Heat.

1. L C Smith; 2. Refn Morris; 3. Bdsm Fysh.
Time—20 seconds.

Second Heat.

1. H Seymour Lynn, 2. N Sausman, 3. I. P. Hierlehey.
Time—19 1/5 seconds.
Also ran—K B Kalapesi and Taylor.

FINAL.

1. H Seymour Tynn, C H School Old Boys 18 3/5 seconds.
2. Rfn Morris, 3rd K.R.R.
3. N Sausman, Dehra Dun

Also ran—L C Smith, Bdsm Fysh and Hierlehey.

SCHOOL BOYS—440 YARDS.

1. J Marchant, G. I. P. Railway School, 60 seconds.
2. C Solomon, Poona Y.M.C.A.
3. N Gerard, Colaba

220 YARDS.

First Heat—1. Lieut Webber; 2. Lce-Corpl Sutherland; 3. Bdr Marsh.
Time—25 2/5 seconds.
Also ran—W Adams; L C Smith, Lce-Sergt Ashby and Lce-Bdr Moody.
Second Heat—1. Gnr Lowe; 2. H Seymour Lynn.

Time—26 seconds.

Also ran—Krishna Ran Pai.
Third Heat—1. Lce-Corpl Roberts; 2 Sergt A J Thompson.

Time—24 4/5 seconds

Also ran—B. Q. M. S. Warman

FINAL.

1. Lce-Corpl Roberts 24 seconds
2. Lieut Webber, 1st K.S.L.I.
3. Lce-Corpl Sutherland, 1st A & S Highlanders.

Also ran—Gnr Lowe. H Seymour Lynn and Sergt Thompson

BROAD JUMP

1. Bdsm A E Perkins, 3rd K.R.R., 19 ft 3 inches.
2. L C Smith, Bombay 18 ft 4 inches
3. Pte Billia, Karachi 18 ft 1¼ inches

Also competed—N Martin Powell, K B Kalapesi, O V Susat, U D Shindi, Minbativala and Bdr Marsh.

440 YARDS FINAL.

1. Sergt Thompson Ahmednagar, 56 seconds
2. Corpl Sands 3rd K.R.R.
3. Corpl Waldron, 3rd K.R.R.

Also ran—W T McCallum, N Sausman and N J Goddard.

TWO MILE CYCLE RACE, FINAL.

1. M Gerard, Colaba, 7 minutes 19 3/5 seconds
2. G D Gerard, Y.M.C.A.
3. N. Rustonji Kavarana, New High School

Also ran—N Gerard.

ONE MILE RACE.

1. Rfn Telgate 3rd K.R.R., 4 minutes 58 1/5 seconds.
2. Lce-Corpl Sharpe 2nd Beds and Herts
3. Clifford, 2nd Gloucesters.

Also ran—Bdsm Fletton, Tptr Hinves, Lce-Corpl Davey, Pte Hutchinson, Corpl Johnstone, Pte Sibbald, H Kabir, Lce-Corpl Lamb I Y Thakkur and N E Sahai

HALF MILE RELAY RACE.

1. 2nd Beds and Herts Regiment (Lce-Corpl Sharpe, Bdsm Perkins, Bdsm Smith and Bdsm Pateman).

Time—1 minute 41 2/5 seconds

2. 3rd King's Royal Rifles (Sergt Ashby, Lce-Corpl Roberts, Rfn Greetham and Bdsm Delaney).

Also completed—1st K.S.L.I.

CHAMPIONSHIP CUP.

Lce-Corpl Roberts, 3rd K.R.R., 10 points

B. B. & C. I. CHALLENGE CUP FOR HURDLES.

H Seymour Lynn, C H School Old Boys

MACKINNON MACKENZIE CHALLENGE CUP FOR 100 YARDS SCRATCH.

Lce-Corpl Roberts, 3rd K.R.R.

LEONARDS ROSENTHAL CHALLENGE CUP FOR MILE RACE.

Bdsm Fletton, 3rd K.R.R.

MAZAGON CHALLENGE CUP FOR 440 YDS

Sergt A J Thompson, Ahmednagar

SCHOOL BOYS CHALLENGE CUP FOR 440 YARDS.

J Marchant, G. I. P. Railway School.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

RESULTS MATCHES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The following are the results of today's Football matches:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Aston Villa one
Blackburn Rovers nought
Bradford City two
Cardiff City two
Chelsea nought
Everton one
Huddersfield Town one
Manchester City two
Newcastle United nought
Oldham nought
Tottenham two
Liverpool one
Arsenal one
Manchester United one
Sunderland nought
Preston North East nought
West Bromwich two
Burnley nought
Bolton three
Middlesboro nought
Birmingham one
Sheffield United one

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool nought
Bury five
Derby nought
Hull City three
Notts County four
Wednesday nought
South Shields nought
Stoke five
Wolverhampton two
Fulham two
Bristol City nought
Leicester City one
Bradford nought
Leeds one
Clapton nought
Notts Forest nought
Crystal Palace one
Port Vale nought.

NO NORTHERN MATCHES.

SOUTHERN.

Plymouth nought
Watford two
Millwall nought
Portsmouth nought
Queens Park two
Southampton one.

SCOTTISH.

Albion two
Celtic one
Clydebank two
Dundee two
Falkirk one
Hamilton one
Hearts two
Kilmarnock two
Partick Thistle nought
St. Mirren four
Third Lanark two
Ayr United three
Airdrieonians nought
Morton one
Clyde one
Rangers nought
Raith Rovers two
Aberdeen one
Queens Park nought
Motherwell two
Dumbarton two
Hibernians one.

THE BAI AIMAI K. R. CAMA PRIZE.

The Committee of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute invite competitive Essays this from the Zend and Pahlavi students who have passed their B.A. examination for "The Bai Aimai K. R. Cama Prize" of the value of Rs. 50 on the following subject:—

The Text, Transliteration and Translation with Notes of the Pahlavi "Madam Sitayinitarih-i-Sur Afrin" (pp. 155-59 of the Pahlavi Texts of Dasturji Jamaspji Minocherji, Part II.)

The Essays should be written in a neat legible hand, and should reach the Joint Hon. Secretaries, K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, (172, Sukhadwalla Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay) on or before the 30th May 1922. Each essay should be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name and should be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his or her post office address and the declaration that the Essay sent in is bonafide his or her own composition.

BOMBAY POLICE COUR

EUROPEAN'S LAPSE.

MORRIS AS COMPLAINANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Guider charged one John Alban Carter, European, aged 24, an Accountant in the firm of the Vacuum Oil Company, with criminal breach of trust, as an agent, in respect of Rs. 8,338 As. 8 belonging to James Godwin Morris, the complainant, who is sentenced to death in connection with the G. I. P. Murder Case.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution, while Mr. M. K. Azad, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. DeCruz, Pleader, defended the accused.

At the outset, the Prosecuting Inspector narrated the facts of the case, in the course of which he said that in the month of April last the complainant purchased a Studebaker Motor Car and later in the month of July purchased a Dennis Motor Lorry. He, then, left for England towards the end of July and prior to his departure he handed over the lorry and the car to the accused with instructions that the motor car was to be sold but that until such time as it was sold, it was to remain with the accused for his own private use. As regards the motor lorry, it was decided that they should open a business under the name of Winter and Company for the purpose of making the lorry pay. The conditions were that the accused was to furnish a monthly payment of Rs. 600 to the account of the complainant and the remainder was to be considered as the accused's profit. Morris, the complainant also advanced Rs. 300 to the accused with a view to open the business. Thereafter, Morris embarked for England and nothing was done with regard to the sale of the motor car. The car was afterwards sold and the accused forwarded two drafts for a total sum of £197 to Morris.

In the month of May, Morris returned to Bombay. At that time, the position was that the motor lorry had been mortgaged to the Western India Transport Company. Later on the lorry was actually sold to the Mortgage Company. The complainant many a time asked for a statement of account and ultimately reported the matter to the Police. Thereafter the accused furnished the Police with the account-books showing only the income of the lorry and later on he furnished them with a statement of the expenses but when asked for the details of the statement, he said he had destroyed the papers. The Police had prepared a statement detailing the actual amounts which must have passed through the hands of the accused as income earned on the lorry and after making all reasonable allowances for expenses etc. they found that Rs. 8,338 As. 8 could not be accounted for and as a result of which the accused stood charged with having misappropriated the said amount.

The accused was, further, charged with misappropriation of Rs. 2,642 As. 12 belonging to his employees, the Vacuum Oil Company. Mr. Finan, at this stage, read a letter written by the accused to the Manager of the Company in which he (the accused) had admitted his guilt.

Mr. DeCruz, pleader, for the accused said that the accused would make good the amount to his employees so far as the latter charge was concerned.

The Court, then commenced hearing the first case against the accused and Morris, the complainant, was examined by the Prosecuting Inspector and corroborated the facts narrated above.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

BOMBAY DISTURBANCES.

RIOTERS CHARGED

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Bird charged one Abdul Gafoorkhan alias Khansab Sakoorkhan, a Mahomedan servant, with being a member of an unlawful assembly and in prosecution of the common object of such assembly caused the death of one William Brag on the 19th of November last. The case was adjourned till the 16th instant during which period the accused was ordered to remain in Police custody.

Before the same Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Patil charged (1) Yasin Khan Suleman Khan; (2) Mohomed Ysoof; (3) Mohamed Shaikh Rahim; (4) Balaram Chinnoo and (5) Kishan Shambho with rioting, mischief, arson, housebreaking and theft. The accused were enlarged on bail of Rs. 1,000 each and one surety of the like amount. The case was adjourned till the 10th instant as the enquiries of the police were incomplete.

CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, an application for compensation was presented on behalf of one Hormasji Jehangir Vajifdar by Mr. N. N. Saher, Bar-at-Law. The applicant was a brother of Temurasp Jehangir Vajifdar who died on 21st November last during the riot, on account of injuries inflicted on him by rioters at Null Bazar the previous day. The applicant prayed that under section 45 of the Bombay Police Act IV of 1902 the Magistrate would be pleased to determine the amount by way of compensation payable to the deceased's widow, Hirabai. The deceased was employed as a clerk in the managing department of the "Bombay Chronicle" Office on a salary of Rs. 71 per mensem and was married in May last.

The Magistrate said that the amount of the compensation should be clearly stated by the applicant and not left to the Court. He further, said that he would hear each application for compensation separately.

CORONER'S [illegible].

RESULT OF UNFORTUNATE ALTERCATION.

On the 27th of Nov. at a betrothal ceremony at Elphinstone Road, a dispute arose which led to an altercation amongst the guests who were cobblers by profession. From words they came to blows when, it has been alleged, one Tulsiram brought an awl and stabbed Krishna Babu and his brother Rama Balu with it. Immediately they were removed to the J. J. Hospital, where Krishna succumbed to injuries inflicted on him by Tulsiram, while Rama died two days later.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Krishna Balu and Rama Balu, when evidence showed that the alleged disbute arose between the deceased Rama and one Bhamboo. They were, however, separated and taken away by their respective wives into their rooms. The relatives of both started abusing each other. The deceased Krishna lifted Bhamboo and threw him down. Thereafter Tulsiram brought an awl from his room and struck Krishna with it. Rama came when Bhamboo got up and a struggle ensued and as a result of which Rama was also struck by Tulsiram with the same awl.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict of deaths from injuries inflicted on them with a cobbler's knife by Tulsiram who was aided and abetted by Bhamboo.

VICTIM TO BLASTING OPERATION

On the 25th ultimo at Rowli Hill, blasting operations were being carried on, when a stone flew out of the passage and struck a blind beggar named Abdulla, who was asleep in the open in the Rowli Hill camp for beggars. Abdulla received injuries on the forehead and was immediately treated by the Camp-doctor. Thereafter, he was sent to the J. J. Hospital, where he subsequently died.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Abdulla. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A DOCK LABOURER'S DEATH

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Nana Naru, a coolie who was seated on the bales of cotton loaded in a motor lorry at Prince's Dock yesterday afternoon. As the lorry was to be taken forward the driver started it. Just as it started moving Nana who was alighting from it fell under the left back wheel. The lorry was immediately stopped and Nana removed to the G. T. Hospital where he subsequently died.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

LEASE TERRITORIES IN CHINA.

BRITISH POINT OF VIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Washington—Addressing the Far Eastern Committee today the Chinese delegates explained the Chinese point of view regarding the lease of territories in China and urged their annulment in the interests of all nations. The Japanese delegates agreed to discuss the retirement from many of their territorial privileges in Manchuria but pointed out the difficulties arising from Manchuria's proximity to Japan. They made it clear that Japan at present had no intention of relinquishing her rights in Kwangtung.

Mr. Balfour, voicing the British view, said that while the motive animating the Germans in acquiring Kiaochao were largely to secure economic domination the British motive in acquiring the lease of Wei-hai-wei was based on resistance to economic domination of China by other powers and was intended to maintain the policy of open door and check predatory action of Germany and Russia. Mr. Balfour added that the leased territory of Kowlooh opposite Hong-Kong was held because without it Hong-Kong was perfectly indefensible and would be at the mercy of any enemy with modern artillery. Safeguarding of Hong-Kong was not merely in the British interest but was in the interest of the whole world and must be dealt with in a different spirit from the leaseholds which had been acquired for totally different motives. The French delegation expresed readiness to associate itself with collective restitution of the Chinese territorial leases provided the details of restitution were regulated by agreement between the Chinese Government and each interested Government.

SHANTUNG QUESTION.

REAL ISSUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 4.

Washington.—It is reported that Britain, Japan and France have agreed to retire from much of the leased territory in China on conditions that China is expected to meet. It is said that the Japanese have agreed to give up leased holdings in Shantung, that M. Viviani expresses France's willingness to retire from Kwan-Chowan and that the British offer to withdraw from Wei-hai wei.

SHANTUNG QUESTION.

Discussing the Shantung question at a Sino-Japanese meeting, Baron Kato asserted that the real issue was largely misunderstood by the public. The term "Shantung question" was itself a misnomer, because points awaiting adjustment, related solely to restoring to China less than one-half per cent. of the Shantung province and disposition of the railway, two hundred and ninety miles long, with appurtenant mines, formerly exclusively worked by the Germans. The question of China's full territorial sovereignty absolutely did not enter into the matter. He contended that the Sino-Japanese divergences were more apparent than real.

He suggested that the railway should remain under the joint control of two delegations, and agreed to take the actual facts, not academic points of view of disputed treaty arrangements, as the basis for discussion.

COLLSION OF IRISH SCHOONER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 4.

The mailboat "Cambria" while on her maiden voyage to Dublin to-day collided with a small Irish schooner, which sank. Three of its crew were drowned and the remaining four were rescued. The s. s. "Cambria", which was slightly damaged, returned to Holyhead. Among the passengers were Messrs. Michael Collins and Duffy. They resumed their journey to Kingstown afterwards by another boat and motored immediately to the Mansion House, Dublin, to attend a Cabinet meeting, Mr. de Valera presiding, which was considering the latest proposals from the Downing Street. The Cabinet sat for two hours in the afternoon and adjourned till evening.

Mr. Griffith will return to London tomorrow, carrying the decision of the Dail Eireann.

THE ARBUCKLE CASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 4.

San Francisco.—The jury in the Arbuckle case were unable to agree yesterday, so were locked up for the night. They deliberated all night without coming to an agreement, and continued deliberations today. Each time the bailiff was called to the jury room, Arbuckle was seen to tremble. His wife fainted when the jury left the Court.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

INTRODUCED BY SIR S. N. BANERJEA.

IMPORTANT CHANGES.

The following is a summary of the speech made by the Hon. Sir Surendranath Banerjee, in the Bengal Legislative Council, while introducing the Calcutta Municipal Bill:—

The Bill may be divided into two parts, constitutional and administrative. One of the main objects of the Bill is to place the municipal administration of Calcutta on a line with the newly inaugurated Reforms. Our self-governing institutions must form a compact, consistent and harmonious whole. Sir, we are on the threshold of a great task, and the Calcutta Municipal Bill will be the first of a series of similar projects of law whose aim and object will be to liberalise our local bodies, and place them in conformity with the spirit and essence of the Reforms. It is unnecessary for me to say that if the Reforms are to succeed our local institutions must be strengthened at the base. Municipal institutions, observed Mr. Gladstone, "are the seed-plots upon which and around which are developed those habits of thought and that temper of mind which constitute the noblest heritage of a nation."

Under the provisions of the Bill the number of members of the Corporation has been raised from 50 to 80. It is an advance towards the democratization of the Corporation. It means a wider representation of the citizens of Calcutta and of their multifarious interests in the government of the city. We have, in pursuance of this policy, provided in the Bill that nine-tenths of the members of the Corporation should be elected by the different constituencies, nearly three-fourths being elected by the general electorate The figures are:—

(1) By the general electorate (including 13 Muhammadan representatives)		55
(2) By the Chamber of Commerce	...	6
(3) By the Trades Association	...	4
(4) By the Port Commissioners	...	2
(5) By the Corporation (Aldermen)	...	5
(6) By the Government	...	8
Total	...	80

Government nominations have been reduced from 15, to 8 under the Bill; the general electorate, which at present returns 25 members, will elect 55, more than double the existing number. The first point which will attract attention and which is a novel and notable feature of the Bill is the creation of Aldermen. There must always be in a community men who by their temperament and the habits of a lifetime would be unwilling to face the trouble and the risks of a popular election, but whose presence in the Corporation would enhance its dignity and whose counsels would add to its deliberative strength.

EUROPEAN ELEMENT.

As regards the question of European representation, we follow the system which has been in vogue since the Act of 1876. The Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association and the Port Commissioners which are mainly European constituencies, will continue as before to return members to the Corporation. It will further be open to the general electorate in any Ward, especially in the European Wards, to elect European members for the Corporation.

MOHAMMADAN REPRESENTATION.

I now come to the very difficult and delicate question of Muhammadan representation. It must be admitted that the Muhammadan community is not represented on the Corporation as it should be and in a manner commensurate with its influence and its importance. This is a state of things which should be remedied. We have, therefore, provided in the Bill that there should be a minimum number of seats to be reserved for the Muhammadan community. What is that number to be? The Muhammadan community never had more than five members on the Corporation; and in the Bill of 1917 the number of seats reserved for the Muhammadan community was 9. The Conference by a majority fixed the number at 11. We have reserved 13 seats. I venture to submit, sir, that the representation of the Muhammadan Community which we have provided is fairly strong and is an excess of anything they had before.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION OR MIXED ELECTORATES.

I oppose communal representation on principle. Every lover of his country must do so. What are we here for? What is one of the primary duties—the main duty, might I not add—to which this Council has to address itself? We are here to ensure the success of the Reforms, to secure complete self-government, culminating, as I hope it will in the fulness of time, in the upbuilding of a united Indian nationality. If this be the right conception of our fundamental duty here and I cannot think that it could be otherwise, then it is obvious that it is incumbent upon us to resist any proposal which may interfere with the growth of Indian nationhood. Communal representation certainly does so; and therefore we should not have it. It divides our community into water-tight compartments and makes us think and act as partisans and not as citizens, as Hindus or Muhammadans or Christians, not as Indians, and it must therefore interfere with the evolution of that citizen spirit which is the fundamental condition of nationhood.

The mover after giving further arguments in favour of mixed electorates as against communal representation said:—

Even from a Mahomedan point of view, commonsense and reason dictate that the decision should be in favour of the mixed electorate in preference to communal representation. For, whereas according to the latter arrangement the Mahomedan community would have to be satisfied with 13 seats and no more, they could now have the 13 seats 'plus' any other which they might be able to capture.....I do not share the view that this prospect means nothing.

FRANCHISE.

Here again we propose an advance. Under the existing law the payment of Rs. 24 a year as rates and taxes is the qualification for a voter. We have reduced it to Rs. 12. Further, we have brought in a large number of intelligent voters by providing that the payment of an annual rent of Rs. 300 for the occupation of a holding shall be a qualification.

CO-ORDINATE AUTHORITIES.

Under the present law, there are three co-ordinate authorities, the Corporation, the General Committee and the Chairman, all exercising independent jurisdiction in their several spheres. The Bill provides for their abolition and the restoration to the Corporation of its supreme authority over municipal affairs. The system of co-ordinate authorities was borrowed from the Bombay Corporation where it has not proved much of a success. The Corporation will be supreme; but it will have the right to delegate its powers to Standing and Special Committees and to the Chairman and to withdraw them at its discretion.

THE PRESIDENT AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

The Chairman under the existing law exercises a dual function. He is the Speaker of the House, presiding over the meetings of the Corporation and of its Committees; he is also the head of the Executive. The strain entailed by this double function has taxed the energies of even the strongest and the most capable among the distinguished men who have from time to time held the office of Chairman. It is now proposed to separate the two offices. Both the President and the Chairman will now be elected by the Corporation the election of the latter being subject to confirmation by Government as in the case of other local bodies. The designation of Chairman will disappear, and he will henceforth be called the Chief Executive Officer, and apart from general executive control he will exercise delegated authority, and independent powers only in respect of assessments and the preparation of the electoral roll and the conduct of electoral proceedings.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

I have not touched upon the administrative provisions of the Bill. With one important addition, they substantially reproduce the existing laws. The addition to which I have referred relates to the provisions of an emergent Bill which vests in the Corporation new powers for the improvement of the milk supply, the more effective prevention of food adulteration and the controlling and licensing of theatres and places of amusements.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 10.

Bombay races: First Extra Meeting.

BHULESHWAR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS

Messrs. Ramshankar Sunderji Dave, Bhavanidas Narandas Motiwalla, and Doctor Motiram Balkrishna Velkar have been elected as delegates to the Ahmedabad Session of the Indian National Congress from the Bhuleshwar (Congress) District.

KHAR ROAD NIGHT SCHOOL.

The opening ceremony of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj Khar Road Night School will be performed at Khar Road, Bandra tonight at 8-15 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. G. M. Gupte Advocate, Chairman Bandra Municipal Schools Committee, will preside. The public are cordially invited to attend.

HOMOEOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

Dr. B. V. Ravakar Medical Officer in charge the Momoeo Charitable Dispensary, Fort, Bombay report that during the quarter ending 30th November 1921, 1304 patients attended the Dispensary in all of whom 997 were males 422 females and the rest 275 were children. The average daily attendance of patients was 15 patients per day.

SARAN DISTRICT WORKERS.

Residents of District Saran (Chapra) who are either doing National Service or have sympathy for the same, wherever they now happen to be outside the district should send their full address to the Secretary District Congress Committee, Chapra so that they may be written to in case the district needs their services.

THEATRICAL CHAT.

Seldom has a repertoire company done such complete justice to Sir Charles. W. Wyndham's delightful comedy "David Garrick."

The H. B. Waring Company have been playing to us a little over a week now, and we have perceived the gradual display of enthusiasm amongst our theatre-goers in Bombay for something a little better than the productions staged here in the immediate past—Perhaps if the Waring Company had been booked to stay with us for a month or more, instead of two weeks, we might, have hoped even for permanent salvation. As it is, directly the present Company depart we are faced with performances of mere magic-mysteries etc. Pardon us Mr. Nickola but you must realize during the present theatrical season, (where it began and when it is likely to end we, for the life of us do not know, but we will call it a season). We have experienced such a veritable variety of entertainment in Bombay—to say nothing of the People's Fair, that it has been somewhat difficult for us to collect our theatrical presence of mind in order to receive The Waring Company's Shakespearian and other famous plays, which they have so capably produced during the past week. We particularly appreciate the exceedingly artistic settings of these plays, for which we understand Mr. Waring has been personally responsible. An artistic eye covers a multitude of sins, and if as it appears to us, there is an excessiveness of "stage" catering during many of the performances, we freely forgive him.

A delightful remark was made during the first act of "David Garrick" when Mr. Simon Ingot referred to those "wild European women in India". We have always experienced some sort of doubt as to what precisely was the peculiarity in that direction.

One indignant memsaheb after the show, we are told strongly urged a public burning of all Bombay copies (if any) of that popular song "The Wild Wild Women" (carried unanimously.).

By the way, we view with complete scorn the person who suggested this might be followed by a public burning of all Bombay copies of "The Maiden's Prayer."

On Monday The Waring Company present "Ann", a screaming farce we understand, and should be seen at all costs. The best tonic in the world is laughter. Here is an opportunity for an over-dose.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, December 5, 1921.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The Behar and Orissa and Central Provinces Legislative Councils have adopted resolutions recommending to their respective Governments better treatment of political prisoners. Some of the official members in both Councils made sympathetic speeches, calculated to make one hope that the crying scandal of the harsh treatment which political prisoners receive in this country, both when they are under trial and when they are serving their terms of imprisonment, would be speedily put an end to. But along with these demonstrations of sympathy in some parts of the country what do we find in actual fact in other parts? Arrests are taking place by scores in most parts of the country and we see in many places even the most cultured and highly respected Indians being hand-cuffed and marched in public as if they were cut-throats and jail birds of the worst type. We do not wish to insult the intelligence of the Police and the magistracy by saying that they have adopted these harsh measures because they fear that the prisoners would otherwise make attempts to escape from custody? The accused, on the other hand, were welcoming arrests. In these circumstances, what excuse can the Police—and the magistracy which supports them—plead for their treatment of these leaders, save that they wish to humiliate them and make them feel the weight of their mailed fist? We publish elsewhere a communication from Lala Lajpatrai—now the most distinguished victim of the new campaign of repression—regarding the treatment accorded to Pandit Nekiram Sharma while he was yet an under-trial prisoner. Not only was the Pandit hand-cuffed immediately after arrest, but the hand-cuffs were not removed even when he was taking his food in the Court. In any civilised country, the Court, if it had a grain of self-respect, would have demanded in the case of a prisoner of the status and antecedents of Pandit Nekiram and charged with an offence of the nature alleged against the Pandit that the shackles must be removed in deference to its own dignity. But in India no blush of shame or indignation creeps up the cheeks of the goddess of justice at such a spectacle! Pandit Nekiram does not stand in need of the sympathy of his countrymen in the indignities and ill-treatment which he is putting up with, for he knows that they are the usual lot of all patriots of every clime and every age and his spirit is made of too stern a stuff to be broken under such treatment. But, apart from this personal aspect of the question, do the authorities imagine that by such treatment they enhance their own prestige in the eyes of the world and draw the people in tighter bonds of sympathy with themselves? What has Lord Reading, who has come to resuscitate the traditions of British justice, to say regarding the insults which are being hurled against the majesty of justice in this country?

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

So the Lion of the Punjab is the latest victim of the new campaign of repression which Lord Reading has inaugurated. The Associated Press message, which gives the news of the arrest, omits to mention precisely the offence for which Lala Lajpatrai and other Congress leaders of the Punjab have been arrested. Perhaps, the head and front of their offence is that they dared to hold *a general meeting of the members of the Provincial Congress Committee* (our italics) to consider the present situation in the province for contravention of the Seditious Meetings Act. The meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee which is only open to members is not a public meeting, contemplated by the Act. However, the arrests have been made and the duty of the people in face of the situation created is, as Mr. C. R. Das says in his message which we publish elsewhere, never to forsake the ideal of non-violent non-cooperation. The success of the movement depends entirely on non-violence, whatever the provocation. Lord Reading, who came to India to vindicate justice, has surrendered himself much in the same way as his predecessor did and has sanctioned repressive measures to accomplish his task. "I feel sure," he has told the members of the Calcutta Municipality "that he (Lord Ronaldshay) will take all the necessary measures for the enforcement of law and the maintenance of order and if it becomes necessary for the Government of India to assist him and his Government I pledge myself that prompt and effective steps will be taken for this purpose." The pledge is ominously reminiscent of another that his predecessor gave, in an ill-fated moment promising support to the head of the each local Government for such measure as he thought it might be necessary to take—a support that as Lord Chelmsford himself confessed "was given unwaveringly thoughout." What was the outcome of that support? The Punjab! May we once again remined Lord Reading that repression will never bring contentment in the country, that conciliation is the only wise policy which the occasion demands?

A RUINOUS POLICY.

His Excellency the Viceroy in his reply to the address of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce referring to the food situation in this country assured his hearers that the Government of India were "fully aware of the political importance of reasonably cheap food" and had made arrangements to import adequate quantities of wheat from abroad. "You may be interested to learn," Lord Reading said, "that 60,000 tons of privately imported wheat have already arrived and that, so far as my information goes, about 1,10,000 tons are to arrive during the course of the next five or six weeks." So far so good. But the forethought of the Government of India would have been doubly admirable if they had taken care simultaneously to see that the wheat grown in India had been kept in India for India's own needs and not allowed to be exported to foreign countries in large quantities, as it has been done for months past, though the people of this country have been repeatedly protesting against such depletion of food resources at a time of great scarcity. According to the final wheat forecast of the Government of India the total production of wheat for 1920-21 is estimated at 6,709,000 tons as against 10,122,,000 tons, the revised final estimate of 1919-20. In spite of this serious shortage the Government of India took no steps, till too late, to arrest the exports of wheat from India to Europe and other countries. We have before us the returns, prepared by the Department of Statistics, showing the imports of foreign wheat and exports of Indian wheat from 1st April to 19th November, 1921. The return actually shows *an excess of exports over imports!* Whereas the imports of foreign wheat into India amounted to 86,429 tons, the quantity exported from India was 99,890. From further scrutiny of the exports we find that during the seven months beginning with 1st April 1921, India supplied the United Kingdom with 29,558 tons of wheat, Germany 13,135 tons, France 10,957 tons, Netherlands 7,196 tons, Belgium 6,130 tons, Arabia 2,037 tons, Persia 1627 tons and so on, the total exports in the seven-month period being 79,208 tons.

Why should India be reduced to the necessity of importing Australian wheat when she is in a position to export her own wheat in even larger quantities? The Goverment of India were warned months ago about the scarcity of wheat and the prevailing distress, and were asked to restrict the exports of both wheat and rice, but the Olympian gods, including the "democratic" Mr. Sarma, laughed to scorn the fears of the mere mortals in the plains. The depletion of the indigenous wheat stocks did not alarm them, for could they not arrange to import supplies from abroad when the necessity arose? So, the big European export firms engaged in buying up wheat from the granaries of the Punjab and Northern India and sending it abroad, were left to make hay while the sun shone. *Now*, the exports are being reduced, for there is not enough left in the country. Is such a policy calculated to benefit India? Yet, the Viceroy assured the public, "we have sought both to increase the food resources of the country"—by importing them from abroad!—"and to assist the flour-milling industry!"

We publish elsewhere a wail from a correspondent regarding the high prices of rice prevailing simultaneously with large exports of this staple food of the country. We are not in a position to say whether the rice crop this year, both in Burma and India, is in excess of the requirements of the two countries, but to judge from the prevailing high prices we cannot but conclude that there is every necessity of restricting the exports of rice from the country. And yet, what do we find in fact? The latest return issued by the Department of Statistics shows that the total quantity of rice entered for shipment to foreign ports at Rangoon and Calcutta from 1st January to 19th November 1921 amounted to 8,80,384 tons and 18,406 tons respectively, as against 6,14,750 and 14,033 tons during the corresponding period of last year. What with these unrestricted exports and the corner effected by certain powerful interests, the consumer in India has a hard time of it in coping with the high prices. Instead of being content with the pursuit of a *laissez faire* policy, which is entailing great hardships on the people and seriously hampering the real development of the food resources of the country, is it not time that a more clear-sighted and progressive policy was followed by the Agricultural Department? Living from hand to mouth year after year is not calculated to increase the permanent economic resources of this country, however much it might benefit temporarily a few who are engaged in the export trade of India. But does the Member for Agriculture realise this?

Notes of the Day.

Tampering with the Accused.

To what extent the administration of justice has been reduced to farce in many places in this country and what liberties the police are allowed to take with the accused and witnesses under the very nose of the goddess, who is supposed to sit with eyes blind-folded and dispense even-handed justice, were well-illustrated in the trial of the Sikh leaders which has just come to a close. On the 30th ultimo while the examination of the Sub-Inspector of Ajnala was proceeding, the following incident, according to the Amritsar correspondent of "The Tribune," took place in the court:

(At this stage one of the accused, S. Harnam Singh Zaildar, was taken out of the Court room by the police. At this it was pointed out to Court by S. Narain Singh, Manager, Nankana Sahib, that the police had no right to take an accused out of the Court room when the case was proceeding. He was afraid the police might be inducing the accused to offer an apology and obtain his release. After a time the Magistrate sent for the accused and received the reply that he was coming presently. S. Dan Singh, another accused, said he was informed that the Superintendent of Police, the Superintendent of Jail and the accused were closeted together. Was it a judicial trial, he asked, or a farce? Perhaps the man was being persuaded to turn an approver. The magistrate should himself go and see what was happening. The Magistrate then said, perhaps what was suggested might be correct. He sent a Sub-Inspector of Police to bring the accused but the Sub-Inspector did not return. The examination of witness then continued in the absence of the accused, S. Harnah Singh, for about forty minutes, at the end of which period he returned with the Court Inspector. A little while after, two of S. Harnam Singh's co-accused addressing the Court said that S. Harnam Singh wanted to state what had happened to him in the interval he was absent from the Court room, but the Court did not give the permission which was repeatedly asked for but refused. The accused, S. Harnam Singh, then gave out without such permission that he had been asked to apologise and that if he did so he would be released. S. Harnam Singh apparently refused to apologise and as our readers will have seen he has now been sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

"Co-operation."

"Liberals" and "Co-operator,—in the United Provinces who have been deluding themselves with the belief that they possess the entire confidence of the bureaucracy and that they have only to stretch their hands for the official world to "co-operate" with them unreservedly, have had some rude knocks recently which must have awakened them somewhat to the realities of the situation. They are slowly discovering that the bureaucracy, while loudly appealing for "co-operation" from them, itself co-operates with them only when it is suits its purpose and it has not much to lose thereby, but not otherwise. Some of the "Liberals" of the United Provinces, like Pandit Gokarn Nath Misra and Mr. Kunzru, have found this truth to their cost but there seem to be still several "Liberals" whose faith in the readiness of the bureaucracy to co-operate with them and their countrymen remains unbounded. The bureaucracy gave last week fresh evidence of its anxiety to "co-operate." One of the members of the Legislative Council asked how many secretaries, deputy secretaries, under-secretaries and assistant secretaries there were in the Government Secretaries and how many of these offices were filled by Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians. The official answer was that there were six secretaries, three deputy secretaries, two under-secretaries, and eight assistant secretaries and that of these only one secretary, two under-secretaries and three assistant secretaries were Indians, the rest being Europeans or Anglo-Indians. When asked the reason for appointing so few Indians to these posts, the spokesman of the bureaucracy is reported to have replied, "because of the principle of efficiency which governs selections to these posts." It is not yet known whether the Indian members present in Council blushed or the officials did so, when the answer was given. In the hands of the bureaucracy "efficiency" serves as a convenient cloak to hide a multitude of inequalities and injustices.

Communal Representation.

In its attempts to discredit the efforts that are being made to strengthen the bonds of Hindu-Muslim unity, the Allahabad organ of "Liberalism" indulges in comments the relevancy of which is hard to discover. But any stick appears to be handy to our contemporary to beat the "Non-co-operation" dog with. Our contemporary writes:—"We thought that after so much talk of Hindu-Muslim unity the Muslim representatives would not raise the question of communal representation in the sphere of local self-Government at least, but the objections raised show that this 'unity' practically stands where it was before the movement which is to lead to the millienium nxet month was started." Our contemporary conveniently forgets that the Muslim "representatives" who raised the clamour for communal representation are not "Non-co-operators" who had been indulging in the "talk" of Hindu-Muslim Unity, but avowed "Co-operators," who, if our contemporary is to be understood as voicing their views, do not appear to believe in such unity. Hence our contemporary's gibes are beside the mark. But, even as regards "Non-co-operators" our contemporary must certainly be aware that they respect the Lucknow compact.

Light to the Blind.

We have received the October number of the "Light to the Blind," the organ of the Indian Association of Workers for the Blind (Mysore). The Association has been started with the object of preventing the growth of blindness and ameliorating the lot of those who have already unfortunately lost their sight. We are afraid these laudable objects can hardly be realised merely by publishing a quarterly, and that too in English. Any propaganda work, if it is to reach the people, must be carried out through the vernaculars, although it may not be possible for the Association for financial reasons to issue embossed phamphlets which the blind read. The leading article of the magazine, "Points for the census Report on the Blind" deserves to be read carefully by all interested in the subject. It shows how meagre is the information about defectives collected by our census authorities in strong contrast to the detailed inquiry carried on in Europe and Amercia. The article headed "An American Experiment—"The Time Table Abolished" will interest the layman as well as those engaged in educating the blind. It shows how the Montessori system of education which turns the school room into a garden by chasing from the childrens' minds the terrors of the book, birch and pedagogue, can be tried in the case of blind children also. The Association would do well to spread a network of special schools; for education alone can bring light to the blind. The Mysore Government has made a laudable beginning in this direction by establishing two schools for the blind within the State. It is to be hoped that the Government of India and other Indians States will increasingly realise their special responsibility to words the unfortunate defectives.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 4.

Geneva.—The International Court of Justice has been convoked for January 30th.

REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 4.

Paris—The Reparations Commission has sent a firm Note to Germany on account of the latter not replying to the question regarding the mode of payment of the next two indemnity instalments.

The Hon. Mr. Sarma was received at the Nasik station by the Superintendent Engineer, the Executive Engineer and several others. He will remain here for three days visiting Bhandardara and Dorna Dans after which he will leave for Poona.

ADLY MISSION.

FAILURE TO REACH AGREEMENT.

DRAFT CONVENTION AND REPLY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 4.

The Anglo-Egyptian official papers, respecting negotiations, show that the Egyptian delegation was mainly responsible for the failure to reach an agreement. The Draft Convention handed to Adly Pasha on November 10th provides that Britain undertakes to maintain integrity of her territory. The British forces are to have free passage through Egypt, and be maintained in such places in Egypt and for such periods of time as may be determined, and Britain is to have facilities for acquisition of barracks, aerodromes, naval harbours, etc.

The Egyptian reply, which was presented on November 15th, suggests that the localisation of the British forces in the Canal region would be sufficient, and says the British proposal constitutes occupation pure and simple, and destroys every idea of independence. The reply also objects to the stipulations governing conduct of foreign affairs, which provide for consultation with the British Government through the High Commissioner before entering into any political agreements with foreign powers, likewise for appointment of financial and judicial commissioners, etc.

The High Commissioner in a letter to the Sultan, dated to-day, says the British Government is prepared to consider any methods for carrying out the suggestions or proposals, but cannot modify the principle on which the proposals are based, nor relax essential safeguards they contain.

ANGLO EGYPTIAN DRAFT.

LORD ALLENBY'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

The Anglo-Egyptian draft convention provides for termination of the protectorate and recognition of Egypt as a sovereign state provided the treaty of alliance is concluded under which Britain is represented by a High Commissioner. Egypt will also undertake to continue to afford the Sudan Government the same military assistance as in the past or alternatively financial assistance. All the Egyptian forces in Sudan will be under Governor-General. The draft provides for protection of minorities also for retirement compensation of the British officials.

A SEIOUS INFRINGEMENT.

The Egyptian reply describes obligation to submit political agreements to Britain as a serious infringement of the principle of sovereignty and describes the draft as a deed of guardianship in its present form not permitting the hope of arriving at an agreement satisfying the Egyptian aspirations.

LOYD ALLENBY'S LETTER.

Lord Allenby's letter expresses keen disappointment that the draft is not acceptable and urges a close coincidence of the British and the Egyptian interests. He emphasises that order and prosperity of Egypt are essential to the safety of the Empire and points out that immunity of Egypt from a dominant influence of any other great power is of primary importance to India, Australia, New Zealand and all the Eastern colonies and dependencies affecting the welfare of nearly three hundred and fifty millions. He points out that Egypt passed scatheless through the war when her independence was jeopardised and recalls the many thousands of graves of Indians and Anzacs in Gallipoli, Palestine and Irak. Egypt, he says, is a part of the Empire's communications and until Egypt's record gives confidence the Empire must maintain sufficient guarantees herself. The letter foreshadows increasing employment of Egyptians in higher branches of administration and the withdrawal of martial law as soon as an act of indemnity is enacted. The world, it adds, is suffering in many places at present from a cult of fanatical and purely disruptive type of nationalism which Government will oppose as firmly in Egypt as elsewhere. The true line of advance for the Egyptians is cooperation with the Empire and the responsible leaders in Egypt must prove by their acceptance and the steady use of national status now offered that the vital interests of the Empire in Egypt may be progressively entrusted to them.

MORATORIUM SUGGESTION.

MR. KEYNES CALLS IT "BAD PLAN,"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The economist Mr. Keynes reiterating the impossibility of Germany paying the reparations describes the suggestion of two years' moratorium as a bad plan depriving France of the assistance when she most needs help to restore the devastated districts. Also uncertainty regarding the events after two years would aggravate Germany's financial difficulties. He suggests that the January payment be paid in two instalments in January and March while the February and April payments be suspended pending another Reparations Conference.

EX-ENEMY VESSELS DISPOSED OF.

LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 4.

Lord Inchcape's Committee has disposed of four hundred and seventeen ex-enemy vessels during the past year for nearly twenty million sterling. The Committee has now issued a novel list, offering sixteen cargo vessels of four thousand tons and upwards, which are still being repaired in German yards.

PRESENT MOVEMENT.

MR. JAYAKAR'S REVIEW.

BERAR-NAGPUR CONFERENCE.

In the course of his presidential address to the Berar Nagpur Provincial Conference at Akola on Saturday said:—

MR. M. K. JAYAKAR.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is with feelings of sincere gratitude that I accept the honour you have have so kindly bestowed on me by asking me to preside over the deliberations of this assembly. This Conference has a peculiar significance, in so far as it has been held on the eve of an eventful stage in the progress of non-cooperation. We have also the singular advantage of being able to review the record of work done in the country under the auspices of this movement, since the beginning of the year. Various views have been taken of its success in different quarters. Our friends and enemies have criticised the movement differently. I take it that the chief function of such Conferences, called at the close of this eventful year, will be to review, in a calm and dispassionate manner, the progress made so far. We may readily admit that, speaking generally, the progress of the movement has been very great and considerably beyond the expectations of its friends and enemies. The principle and policy of the movement have been pushed far and wide in the country and the moral qualities inculcated by its message have been implanted in the minds of the people. Their self-respect has been raised, their self-confidence heightened. Various spiritual forces have been set free by the movement throughout the country and the courage, sacrifice, earnestness, purity and high purpose actuating its selfless author have found a reflection in many minds, who are prepared to take an earnest view of the situation in the country. The popular consciousness now realises that the endeavour is to raise and stiffen up the national consciousness of right and wrong and to develop, in a meek and submissive people, quiet strength and determined courage. Many have now learnt to recognise, what the eminent author of the movement expressed at an early stage of this agitation, that "meek submission, when one is chafing under a disability or grievance which one would gladly see removed, not only does not make for unity but makes the weak party acid and angry and prepares him for an opportunity to explode. By allying yourselves with the weak party, by teaching him direct, firm, but harmless action, you make him feel strong against physical might, regain confidence in himself and, knowing that the remedy lies with himself, he ceases to harbour a spirit of revenge and learns to be satisfied with a redress of the wrong he is seeking to remedy." Mahatma Gandhi has also very nearly made good his boast that "the spirit of resistance which he has evoked has been governed by unmistakable non-violence and that when a nation feels deeply wronged, as India is doing to-day, no repression can prevent a violent eruption, if the people have not had, presented to them, a form of direct action involving considerable sacrifice."

It is inevitable that a movement like the present one should have many aspects, varying according to the intelligence of its votary. To the educated man, who takes a prominent part in Indian politics, the movement is no doubt an attitude of the mind and not so much a programme or a creed. He realises that it is "the reply of a self-respecting nation to the century-old insolence of bureaucratic imperialism, culminating in the Punjab tragedy." He is aware that its potency lies in its revelation to him of the "hidden power of a living freedom from within;" that its calls upon him to discover this power, to grow more and more conscious of it and to feed and nourish it by daily acts of strength—of renunciation and sacrifice in the quest of his ideal. He knows that the movement recognises no short cuts to independence through half-hearted concessions of contemptuous niggardliness. He aspires to place the nation's claim to freedom on its own capacity for suffering and sacrifice. He recognises the eternal truth, voiced by Tagore, that all great boons only come to us through the power of the immortal spirit we have within us and that spirit only proves itself by its defiance of danger and loss.

A cool and dispassionate view of the present unhappy situation would reveal to Government that safety lies in an early conciliation of the popular temper. But instead of adopting such a wise and beneficient course, Government have elected to enrage the popular mind more and more by their repressive and provoking policy. Malabar, Dharwar, Matiari and Chandpur have been daily adding to the peoples' resentment. Some ray of hope dawned on the situation about the time H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught left our shores, which was more or less synchronous with the arrival of the new Viceroy. His liberal antecedents, his great reputation for truth and justice and his magnificent achievements in America filled India for some tie with hope. But with the passing of the period from April to July, the psychological movement, when the people would have cheerfully responded to a generous gesture of conciliation on his part, has gone by. With every additional utterance he delivers, the expectations formed by some of us who had seen him in England in the hey-day of his power and popularity, have gradually disappeared, and now we feel as if we stood on the brink of some terrible catastrophe, the precipitation of which appears to be prevented by the restraining hand of Mr. Gandhi alone.

FAILURE OF REFORMS.

Another cause which has contributed to

(Continued on next page.)

REPRESSION IN EXCELSIS.

LALA LAJPATRAI ARRESTED.

SIKH LEADERS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 3.

Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. K. Santanam, Dr. Gopi Chand and Malik Lal Khan were arrested to-day at the Provincial Congress Committee office, while holding a general meeting of members of the Provincial Congress Committee to consider the present political situation in the province for contravention of the Seditious Meetings Act.

ARRESTS AT LUCKNOW

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 3.

In the district Barabanki, Shaikh Amir Uddin was arrested on the 30th November. Now the total stands at 16 in a week. Pandit Har Karan Nath Misra of Lucknow was arrested at Gola and sentenced to three months at Lakhimpur. Since yesterday the following arrests have been made at Malihabad and Lucknow:—Khwaja Ahmadkhan, President of the Khalifat and Congress Committees, Malihabad; Anwoor Ahmad Khan, Secretary of the Khilafat Committee; Ghalib Ali Khan, Mahomad Zaman Khand, Ghani Ahmad Khan, Osman Khan, Mahomad Saidkhan and Ansar Ahmadkhan.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 2.

In spite of the trials of the two batches of Sikh leaders arrested at Ajnala, civil disobedience has not flagged. On the contrary the arrests have lent additional strength to the movement. Immediately after the arrest of the second batch the Gurdwara Committee elected Sjt. Amarsingh Jhapal as President and Sjt. Attadsingh as Secretary in place of Sardars Kharksingh and Mahatabsingh respectively soon after their arrests. On the afternoon of the 27th November, a meeting was held in Bagh Guru of Amritsar on the subject of Gurdwara keys which was addressed by over two dozen speakers condemning Government interference in religious matters and expressing readiness to go to jail. Another meeting was held at Akal Takhat, Amritsar, the next morning, which was also addressed by an equally large number. The same day followed the arrests of Sardars Sarmuksingh, Kartarsingh in connection with the meeting of the previous day. A similar meeting followed the very next day, i.e., 29th November, in Bagh Akal Takhat and also on December 1st at the same place at which speeches continued to be made.

The new President, Sardar Amarsingh, the new Secretary, Sardar Tarasingh, former's brother, and Dr. Gurbakhshsingh were arrested on 29th November. Gian Shersingh of Rawalpindi and Sardar Butasingh, pleader, Shekhupura, promptly stepped into the breach as President and Secretary, but the very next day the latter with Sardar Santokhsingh Vidyarthi (who on 25th November had carried the message to the Deputy Commissioner's bungalow of the intention of holding a meeting at Ajnala by the second batch) was arrested.

TRIAL AT BANGALORE.

CASE AGAINST 12 KHILAFATISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 3.

Trial has opened in cases against the twelve arrested Khilafatists under Sections 143 and 151, before the District Magistrate. Defence having been postponed seventeen prosecution witnesses have been examined hitherto including the complainant Neelakanta Mudaliar, a local merchant, who deposed that several businessmen were intimidated and forced to close shops, also forcible obstruction to his brother's motor bus on the hartal day by a mob which included most of the accused. Trial continues.

SIKH LEADERS SENTENCED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 2.

Mr. Connor, Additional District Magistrate, to-day convicted all the accused compromised in the first and second batches arrested at Ajnala and sentenced them as follows:—

First batch—Dansingh, Jaswatsingh, Tejasingh and Dinanath, under Section 6 of the Seditious Meetings Act as promoters of a prohibited meeting, to five months' rigorous imprisonment each, and one thousand rupees fine or in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Hernamsingh Zaiddar, under Section 6, Clause 2 of the same Act, as member of an unlawful assembly to four months' rigorous imprisonment and one thousand rupees fine or in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Second batch—Convicted under Section 7 of the Seditious Meetings Act for making speeches.

Sardars Mantabsingh, Kharaksingh, Nendasingh, Harisingh, Gurcharnsingh and Ghazsingh sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and one thousand rupees fine or in deafult six weeks' further rigorous imprisonment.

ARREST OF KHILAFAT LEADERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, Nov. 29.

Repression has commenced in Ajmer owing to successful boycott of Prince of Wales' visit and picketing of liquor shop. On receiving information of warrants Moulana Nurudin, President of the Khilafat and Congress Committee, Mirza Abdu Qadir by Secretary, Khilafat Syed Abbasali, Assistant Secretary, Khilafat Hafiz Sultanhasan, Moulana Nurudin Abdulquuir Bukhari and Abdullah most cheerfully presented themselves at the jail gates in order to avoid demonstration and violence. The Police arrived there with warrant under sections 108 C. P. C. after two hours. The local leaders maintained peace exhorting the people not to use violence but to prefare themselves for jail.

A mass meeting will be held this evening to congratulate the arrested Ajmer patriots.

PANDIT NEKI RAM SHARMA

The Tribune writes:—While reserving our opinion on the conviction of Pandit Neki Ram Sarma until we have seen the judgement, we have no hesitation in entering a strong and emphatic protest against the treatment accorded to him as an under-trial prisoner. He was brought in a third class compartment to Lahore and was in handcuffs. In court he was kept standing throughout. We confess we are absolutely unable to see any justification for this treatment of a highly respectable person whose alleged offence was purely political. If any one really believe that this treatment of a person who is held in great esteem by large numbers of people can make for conciliation and improve the relations between the Government and the people we can not compliment Him on his wisdom.

FURTHER SIKH TRIALS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 3.

On the 1st instant Lala Amarnath first Class Magistrate took up the cases against Sardars Sarmukhsingh, Kartarsingh and Tarasingh separately under section seven of the seditions meetings act for making speeches in Bagh Guru, Amritsar on November 27th in the case against the first accused Tahsildar Hardayal Singh stated that he was present at the meeting from half past three to six in the afternoon. Witness took mental notes of the speeches as taking down notes was not allowed and those who dared to do so were abused. The accused said he was the President of Akali Dal, that Government had ordered disbanding of the Jathasbut that this was the time for sacrifice on their part and the demand for even five thousand men for the purpose should be met now. Accused added he was prepared to sacrifice his life. First of all arrests had commenced from the bottom upwards. First came that of Jaswantsingh accused's and last would come that of his cused's and last would come than of his eldest brother Amarsingh, as three prisoners were required to work the oil mill in jail. Seven or eight hundred persons were present at the meeting. The accused spoke sixteenth in the order of speakers. Sub-Inspector Zulfiqar Alikhan was the only other prosecution witness. The same witness appeared for the prosecution in the other two cases. All three accused refused to make statements. Later on the second accused Kartarsingh when asked to show cause, etc., fighted a candle and when asked what he was doing, said, he was showing light to the court to enable it to do Justice. Asked if he had read a poem in the meeting he recited the alleged incriminating poem in court but when asked afterwards to dictate it to the court accused refused to do so saying that he had recited it for the delectation of his brethren and not for the purposes of the court.

HAND WEAVING EXHIBITATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Dec. 3.

The All India Hand-weaving Exhibition Committee has awarded a prize of Rs 1,100 offered by Mr. S.K. Dey for the best original devices in connection with handweaving to the Mysore State which exhibited a very ingenious set of hand appliances devised by Mr. Sanjiva Rao, now the textile expert of Behar and Orissa. The Departments of Industries of Bengal and Madras are each awarded a gold medal for general exhibits and appliances. The Exhibition is daily attracting a large number of people including non-co-operators who have not boycotted it as was feared. Hemru and Meshre fabrics of Hyderabad, Burma silks, Daca muslins, and Kashmere shawls are amongst others the chief attractions of the exhibition. A large number of improved charkhas and handlooms are amongst the exhibits and are being closely scrutinised by hundreds daily. It cannot be denied that great impetus to hand weaving has given by the exhibition, the object of which is graphically depicted at the gate by two cottages representing plenty and povertyo. Improved appliances being used in one and the primitive devices in the other. A reward of Rs. 100/- has been awarded to the C.P. Government for multiple shuttle-box.

CHARACTER BUILDING.

"HIGHEST RESULT OF EDUCATION."

VICEROY'S TRIBUTE TO PT. MALAVIYA.

BENARES, Dec. 2.

The following is the reply of H. E. the Viceroy to the Vice-Chancellor's address at the Benares University on the 1st December.—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor and members of the University,—My first thought is to thank you for the welcome that you have given me to-day and also for the opportunity of being among you at this meeting of the University. It is my first visit to a University in India and it's appropriate that that visit should be paid her (applause). As I listened to the address which you delivered, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, I was impressed by the variety of subjects covered by your present curriculum and that which you intend to institute. I observed also the emphasis you laid upon the ethical teaching to be derived from religion and from other studies whatever you may teach, whatever you may instil into the minds of the young when they come in that plastic state in which impressions are so quickly received. I doubt very much, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, whether the highest result of education is not the formation of character whatever you may achieve in intellectual effect. If it does not produce character it has in fact failed in its primary object. (applause). I must take this opportunity also of congratulating this University upon its position among the universities of India and on the rapid growth of its development. It was, as I understand, the earliest of Indian universities to adopt the organisation of a residential teaching institution and also a new form of constitutiton with a distinction drawn between administrative and academic matters, each entrusted to a separate body while a large representative body forms the supreme authority. In these two important respects it actually forestalled the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission. That Commission expressed its opinion of this university in language which must be familiar to those of you who have studied the history, short as it is, of this University and who will know that that Commission composed as it was of men of high calibre, pronounced high praise upon the ideas that were the basis of this institution (applause).

PT. MALAVIYA'S WORK.

I must not forget and indeed no student of this University could forget and no visitor to this university should forget that this is largely owing to the untiring energies and activities of you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor (applause). I doubt whether any of us, and I include in this, the young amongst you whose ages I envy so much (laughter) at the end of a long life spent in useful public work, will be able to point to any greater work than has been achieved here by your Vice-Chancellor during his life (applause). There are other names nobly associated with the commencement of this great popular enterprise. Foremost among them, as I understand, were two of the most enlightened rulers of Indian States, your Chancellor and your Pro-Vice-Chancellor, also the Maharaja of Darbhanga and the late Sir Sunder Lal, your first Vice-Chancellor (applause). Here on this cite, in this ancient city of learning, consecrated by religious tradition and age long associations, there has sprung up a group of imposing halls as if they had risen under the influence of an enchanter's wand and as I say it I remember myself that your Vice-Chancellor has told me that whatever one may see at the moment is only the beginning of that vaster development which is in the minds of himself and those associated with this University. But your aims are great from all I have heard and read of the objects of this institution and from the observations that fell from you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor. You are seeking to preserve and foster all that is noblest in Hindu ideals, in Hindu life, in Hindu thought, in Hindu religion and tradition culture and civilisation. You have also implanted in its natural soil what you think beneficial for your purpose of western science and of western industry and are so that your young men when they go out into the world should not only be equipped with the teachings of Hindu tradition but also with other knowledge which somehow or other, we in the western world have managed to acquire. And consequently when they have to take up their avocations in life they will not only be fitted religiously and ethically to fight the battle of life but will also have the necessary equipment for more material progress. It is an elevation to the mind, and to me an inspiration to understand and appreciate your purposes. I trust that the future will be bright and that the temporary difficulties of which we have heard will be satisfactorily surmounted.

FINANCIAL STRAIN.

You are not singular, Mr. Vice-Chancellor in this University in feeling the financial strain. When I listened to you I thought that I might have been in England and lisening to the many appeals that come to us from all quarters. Human nature being much the same here, as it is with us there, was the same courteous attempt to impress upon Government authorities how necessary it is that they should come forward with a better helping hand (laughter and applause). To-day this was implied with all the delicacy of your position as hosts. All I can say is that the problem is familiar throughout the world, but I trust that yours is only a transient embarrassment. I cannot believe it possible in India that this great institute should fail in its purpose for want of funds or want of support to enable it to give to the youth of India that culture and learning which is so much to be desired. I will therefore only say for myself, remembering that I am here in a dual position, and I must be careful now, for I commit myself, that I have been not

(Continued on next page.)

AKOLA BRIBERY CASE.

DISTRICT JUDGE CROSS-EXAMINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, Nov. 29.

After Mr. Hallifax's examination was over yesterday, the only other witness whose cross-examination was taken in hand, was Mr. Laxminarayan, District and Sessions Judge, Akola. This witness proved very interesting and if the Court-room was overcrowded during his examination, events proved there was abundant justification. The highest state of merriment prevailed in the Court, and the presiding Magistrate was very indulgent towards the public, who often outstepped the limits of good behaviour, by repeatedly bursting forth into loud peals of laughter, whenever the defending counsel—Mr. Karandikar—made an excellent point over the witness or elicited grudging admissions from the witness. Mr. Laxminarayan has been a Judge—and a District and Sessions Judge, but his position was unavailing him in the witness-box as admittedly Mr. Karandikar "forgot for the moment" that he was holding that exalted position in the C. P. Judiciary. Mr. Laxminarayan's examination was particularly more prolonged by reason of his proneness to discursiveness than was actually necessary, and when it concluded at a late hour in the afternoon, he must have heaved a sigh of relief that the cross-examination had at last come to an end. The wordy duels between Mr. Karandikar and the witness was a positive treat to the public who had thronged the Court both yesterday afternoon and to-day particularly, and they seemed to relish counsel's witticisms—sometimes very incisive—to their hearts' content. Now to turn to the evidence given by the witness in his cross-examination.

HIS RELATIONS WITH MR. BHARGAV.

Questioned by Mr. Karandikar, Mr. Laxminarayan stated that he was at Akola before Mr. Bhargav joined. Mr. Bhargav was his guest for a month or so on his first arriving at Akola. Mr. Bhargav was a widower and he lost his only son seven years ago. Asked if Mr. Bhargav was not frugal in his habits at least as compared with witness, the latter, after a little reflection exclaimed that he was more frugal than Mr. Bhargav. (Laughter.) Replying to a further question, Mr. Laxminarayan admitted that Mr. Bhargav was generally frugal and economical in his habits, but added that he used to have better food than the witness.

Mr. Laxminarayan then continued that he would not call Mr. Bhargav a friend. Witness looked upon him as one who more than others needed sympathy and guidance. "Of which you possessed much", queried Mr. Karandikar amidst peals of laughter. Witness had extended to him his sympathies very freely. "That is enough", said Mr. Karandikar, "and that means there was friendship between you, so much so that you went into joint transactions." Witness said that he had purchased shares in his name, but he, Mr. Bhargav and Mr. Cochar, Executive Engineer, were all equally interested. That was in 1919. Witness never saw Mr. Bhargav's father. Asked if he had any dealings with Mr. Bhargav, witness wanted to know what sort of dealings—whether financial or social—was intended. Mr. Karandikar told him to take the latter first. Witness admitted that Mr. Bhargav used to go with him for a walk. They used to go together to the club, and on holidays, Mr. Bhargav used to spend his time at witness' house. Witness used to go to Mr. Bhargav's house and on rare occasions sat up with him till far into the night.

There was at one time Sir Henry Drake-Brockman's car for sale. There was between witness and Mr. Bhargav talk of the possibility of Mr. Bhargav going in for it. Witness talked to many people regarding the sale of the car. Mr. Bhargav suggested that it might be purchased if it could be had for Rs. 6,000, whereas the car had been offered for Rs. 8,750. Witness thereupon wrote to Khan Bahadur Hadi—who had been entrusted with the business—that the car could not be sold at Akola as no one offered more than Rs. 6,000 for it. That was in July or August last.

WITNESS' BANKING ACCOUNTS.

Continuing, the witness said that he had what he called banking accounts with some shop-keepers at Akola. For minor household items, there was the shop of one Jivaji Hakim near the station. He had banking account with the firms of Sadhuram Tolaram, Jamnadas Poddar and Badridas Ramnarain. He stood as debtor to them. He owed about Rs. 1,300 to Sadhuram and Rs. 4,000 or more to Badridas. The last-mentioned shop was owned by Laxminarayan Shravgi.

"But that did not affect your impartiality as a Judge to be a debtor to anybody", asked counsel. Witness replied that he would not have taken up their work. Besides Laxminarayan Shravgi was his "dharambhai." Asked what he meant by a "dharambhai", witness said, "more than friends and like brothers, having exchanged *pagdis*."

The Magistrate remarked that these things were well known in this part of the country and he would not write down the answer. On Mr. Karandikar pressing Court to take down the answer, the Magistrate remarked that in Chhattisgarh the exchanging of turbans was still more than common. (Laughter.)

Witness, proceeding, said that he knew Mr. Cama, a pleader, who was present in Court. He had heard Mr. Cama speaking about him. Mr. Cama told him that he had heard people say that he (witness) had taken three lakhs of rupees as bribe, but he (Mr. Cama) had told the people that it was false. "Oh, I see, it was some good service rendered", said Mr. Karandikar. And on the amount being repeated, the Magistrate jocularly exclaimed—"Three lakhs!", and

(Continued on next page.)

AKOLA BRIBERY CASE.

...ferring to the special representative of "The Chronicle", the Magistrate expressed the hope that the jokes would not be reported.

Referring to the report given by Mr. Cama, the witness said that he had treated it with contempt and did not think of verifying its truth, especially because Mr. Cama had told him that he did not believe it, and further because witness' heart, which must verify it, was clear on the point. As to other judges who, report said, took bribes, Mr. Cama had not given to him any names. Witness did not ask Mr. Cama as to who told him so. The conversation took place about the middle of June last. Asked if the information given by Mr. Cama did not affect his relation with his brother judges, witness said he did not understand the question, but on being asked if it influenced his behaviour towards his brother judges, he said, after some reflection, that his behaviour towards his brother judges did not apparently change, because he had no definite information either from Mr. Cama or anybody else.

WHO WAS THE INFORMANT?

Witness was then questioned at length as to his informant. He said that when he went back to his house for a drink of water on the night of the 19th September, his informant was not in the house. Mr. Karandikar asked:—"Did *she* accompany you when you left your house for the District Magistrate's?" "She!" exclaimed the Magistrate. The witness said "No." "Was the informant with you in the car when you went to the D. S. P.'s house?" was the next question. Witness said his wife was with him. Mr. Karandikar said he was not asking witness about his wife. Witness said his wife was with him and declined to give any further answer. Counsel ... said he was not protected by any law. Witness maintained saying that his wife was with him. Mr. Karandikar again reminded him that ... were not concerned with his wife, but ... question was whether his informant ... him. Witness replied there was ... wife with him. ... ther questioned, said that ... back to his house on ... tember after the ... and go to the ... nant in the ... een the ... imitted ... "Was ... a?", asked to answer ... he would ...ness said he ...was not the in... his wife was not ...ss said that he ...question, as it was ... the name of the in... continued laughter.) ...nted the Court to note ... claimed protection under ...Sectio... ...e Evidence Act. The ...Magist... ...he would not. Mr. Karandikar ... asked the witness if he claimed protection of that section. Witness said he would not say that, but claimed the protection of the whole of the Evidence Act (laughter)—and then added—"such provisions of the Act as give protection to witnesses." Witness was then asked if he claimed protection of that section which provided for communications between husband and wife, and he refused to answer it on the ground that it would be giving the name of his informant. He then added amidst fresh laughter that he claimed protection under Chapter 9 of the Evidence Act!

"Obviously Section 118, you don't refer to. The chapter begins with it. Do you", said counsel and witness declined to answer. The Magistrate remarked that witness had already claimed protection under Section 124. Mr. Karandikar observed that it was not in cross-examination, and pointed out that the section was a sticky one, which could be argued for days together. Further pressed on the point, witness finally said that he claimed protection both under Section 122—which provides for communications between husband and wife—and Section 124.

Mr. Karandikar next asked witness if he had considered the information *so reliable*—stressing the words—as to allow himself to run any risk. Witness answered saying that he considered the information sufficiently clear—and definite—as to take action on it.

Continuing, witness said that when he set out from his house in his motor, he had not with him a written complaint. He and his wife set out together.

On Mr. Karandikar asking witness why he took his wife with him at that hour, especially when he was going to the D. S. P. and the District Magistrate, the trying Magistrate interjected by saying, "Has he no right?" Mr. Karandikar said that the witness was too honest to accept any such suggestion. The witness then said there was no reason either for taking or not taking her with him. Asked if it was because she was expected to give the information to the officer to whom he was going, the witness refused to answer. Proceeding the witness admitted that the car broke down on the way and consequently his wife returned home. Witness then said that he did not give anything in writing to the D. S. P. or Deputy Superintendent of Police, nor did they take down anything. Witness remained with Mr. James for 10 or 12 minutes and more than half an hour with the D. S. P., but he did not give them the name of his informant.

Mr. Karandikar then said that they had no means of checking witness' information. "Why should they?" asked the Magistrate, "He was a District Judge."

"Not for raiding other people's houses at midnight", counsel replied. "He was a District Judge only within the Court. In this respect, he was not like a Magistrate." After a few more questions, the Court adjourned, and the further cross-examination of witness was held over till to-day.

MINING TRANSACTION.

Further questioned by Mr. Karandikar, witness admitted that he knew Sahib ... a brother of the accused ... M.L.C. Witness met him in Feb... or March last at Nagpur. Witness ... heard that the Rai Sahib had taken a Certificate of Approval from the C. P. Gov... for mining. Witness had intro... one Rameshwarlal Bajaj of Calcutta ... the mining department of C. P.

Shown a statement of accounts between him and witness, the latter admitted it had been drawn up by his father, since deceased. It was an account of the shares purchased in witness' name, but Mr. Bhargav had paid his one-third share of the price. The statement covered a period up to 22nd December, 1919. Witness never kept any account books. He kept a diary, but he did enter any receipts or disbursements.

At this point, the Magistrate interrupted with the remark that he too did not keep any accounts. Whereupon Mr. Karandikar said it was better to be a presiding Judge than a witness. (Laughter.) Witness, continuing, said that the statement was drawn up at the time from information supplied by himself and the notes kept by Mr. Bhargav. He knew Mr. Bhargav's brothers. Two of them who were now in Court (assisting Mr. Karandikar) were Barristers-at-law practising at Seoni. He believed that Mr. Bhargav's elder brother had a residence at Ujjain. He did not know and he had no idea that the Bhargav's were a rich family. Besides the shares mentioned in the statement, witness was jointly interested with Mr. Bhargav in other shares including, he said, Scindia Insurance shares and the Tata Steel. Witness received all the dividends on the shares standing in the joint *khata*. But he gave a respective share to Mr. Bhargav, but never took any kind of receipt from him. Apparently, Mr. Bhargav held him in respect.

RELATIONS WITH SHRAVGI.

Witness then admitted that his namesake Marwadi Laxminarayan (Shravgi) belonged to Akola. Shravgi, he thought, was a rich man. Asked if Shravgi was an influential man, witness wanted to know in what sense. Mr. Karandikar said that he left it to witness to determine his own sense. Witness then admitted that Shravgi was a clever businessman, but he did not know if he was an influential man. Shravgi did not own a motor car. Witness' son was being apprenticed to Shravgi. There was a reference to Laxminarayan Shravgi in a conversation, said witness, which he had with Sir Henry Drake-Brockman, but nobody had asked him to sever his connection with Shravgi. Sir Henry was now in Burma. The reference was made about the 13th September, 1921, at Nagpur during the Mohurram holidays. Witness left Nagpur on the night of the 14th September. He had met one Gajadhar at the station. The Gajadhar referred to was the same as had figured in this case. On that occasion, there was a great rush at the Nagpur station and witness was late in arriving. He could not get a ticket as the issue of tickets had been stopped. But he had not to travel without a ticket. He asked Gajadhar to give him his ticket and purchase another for himself. Gajadhar did oblige him, but he did not know if Gajadhar succeeded in getting any ticket at all. Witness then said that he was himself going in for a second class ticket, but he did not know what class of ticket Gajadhar gave him. Probably it was not 3rd class, and he added immediately that he did not know whether it was first or second class. He was sure it was not third class. It was night-time and he had simply put the ticket in his pocket. He never enquired of Gajadhar whether he got any ticket at all. He did not remember what amount he paid to Gajadhar. He paid him his fare from Nagpur to Akola. They both got down at Akola station on the 15th morning. Witness never looked at the tickets and could not therefore say whether they were for the whole or shorter distance.

GAJADHAR AND RAILWAY TICKET.

Asked how long he had known Gajadhar before meeting him at the Nagupr station on the night of the 14th, witness did not answer at once, but finally admitted that he had known him for a year or two, and added "If I see you here to-day it is knowing you!" (Laughter.) Witness then said that he had seen Gajadhar often. Gajadhar used to appear in his Court. They also met at dinner parties of his community (the Agarwalas), but Gajadhar was never brought much closer to witness than on the occasions mentioned. Proceeding, witness said there was a case of Gajadhar's in the Court of Mr. Bhargav, but it was subsequently referred to arbitration. Asked if he had interested himself in bringing it about, witness said that both the parties were of his community and he told them that they should settle their differences out of Court. He called both the parties and told them that they must settle the case by private arbitration. That was long ago in 1920, when he was stationed at Amraoti.

Witness, in answer to a question, said that when he met Gajadhar at the Nagpur station, he had already taken his seat in the compartment. "Without a ticket?" asked counsel. Witness replied in the affirmative.

The Magistrate put in the remark that so many of them did and then told the Guard that they had no tickets.

"Then, it is gentlemanly", rejoined Mr. Karandikar, amidst general laughter.

Witness explained that Gajadhar was passing by the compartment in which he was seated, when he called him and told him that he had been unable to get a ticket. Thereupon Gajadhar gave him his own ticket and said he would manage for himself. They travelled together in the same compartment. He did not remember any particular talk between them on the morning of the 15th September, when they alighted from the train at the Akola station.

Replying to further questions, witness stated he did not know whose business it was to transfer cases from the file of one judge to that of another. There was a Distribution Memo, and in accordance with it the Clerk of the Court forwarded the cases to the files of respective courts, and there was no choice left to the parties. Witness did not know that Pleader Gupte had been engaged by Gajadhar. Mr. Gupte might have appeared for Gajadhar in appeal in his own Court. Gajadhar did not see witness after he had alighted from the train on the 15th morning.

CHARACTER BUILDING.

(Continued from previous page.)

only interested but also inspired by the programme of the development of this University.

VICEREGAL CAUTION.

The Vice Chancellor reminded me that being Viceroy I am ex-officio Lord Rector, but I am also Lord Rector because I am Viceroy. Here amongst you as Lord Rector, with that warm sympathy which so naturally radiates from the young to those who are interested in youth, I am minded to do much, but I recall that I cannot do it as Lord Rector. I can only do it as Viceroy. The viceregal side of me must be cautious this day and I will content myself with telling you how deeply interested I am in your work. More especially, I noticed that you have already instituted a system of teaching engineering and industrial chemistry, that provision is being made for the study, if it has not already taken effect, of minerals and metallurgy and of many other subjects of similar character.

UNIVERSITY TRAINING CORPS.

Further, I noted with great pleasure the desire of the University authorities to form a company of the University Training Corps of the Territorial Force in your midst. You, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, said that you hoped you might soon receive knowledge of the sanction. I am happy indeed to tell you that I bring you to-day the message of its full sanction (prolonged applause) and this capacity I speak as Viceroy (laughter). You will all understand, as clearly as I do, that such a company cannot of course be formed in a day but my Government is anxious to offer every encouragement to this movement. It has therefore been decided to accord immediate sanction to the formation of one company and steps will be taken at once to secur an Adjutant and to proceed with the scheme. I feel sure that the University will be able to find the necessary buildings including an armoury and quarters for the instructional staff, so that the initial stages of this new undertaking may receive the encouragement it deserves at the very outset. I shall rejoice, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, with you, if as a result of the institution of this corps, it is found that many amongst the youngmen of the University will fit themselves for the services of their country by joining the University Training Corps and of making themselves ready to respond to the call for defence of their country.

VISIT FROM PRINCE OF WALES.

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, before many days are over you will be receiving a visit from H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. He, the heir apparent, the son of the King-Emperor, a bright (he is not present, and I may perhaps say it attractive) and charming personality comes here to India with only one object that is to learn to know you, to understand your institutions, and grasp the hand of India. I need not tell you, because I am sure you already know it, that there is no political object in his visit. Your opinions may differ, indeed I have indications that some of you do differ, and you give up none of your political controversies by receiving him as I am sure you will, cordially and loyally. You in India remember the traditional courtesy you have always been enjoined to display towards your visitors, and you will know that by the warmth of your welcome you will be tendering to him your thankers for coming amongst you and taking so early an opportunity as the heir to the throne of visiting and knowing you (applause.)

RECTORIAL ADDRESS

You, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, invited me to deliver an address as Lord Rector but associated in my mind with a rectorial address is philosophic meditation, calm study, and deliberate thought. Unfortunately the time and leisure necessary for those are absent, and Mr. Vice-chancellor when considered my duties according to the Statute of your University I could not detect in the language any obligation upon the Lord Rector to deliver a rectorial address, but of course I know that that does not dispose of the question. Your university authorities would not be lacking in the capacity of interpreting a Statute according to the prevailing spirit, nevertheless I understand the invitation springs from that courtesy which I have learned to expect in India, and which would naturally be distinctive in a University. But, I have resisted the temptation in the observations I have made to you.

ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

I could not help at times addressing you in one capacity and at other times in another, but whatever capacity I may adopt in the end we come to the same ideas, and as I look around me to day, I see these around me who bear the brunt of the teaching of the university and I see spread all round this assembly the students, the younger men, and it is to whom that I would particularly address myself, (perhaps because I think that I should sit better at the feet of you, teachers, than that I could myself inculcate any knew knowledge to them) but to you youngmen there are one or two observations I would make, begging you to remember that we older people strange as you may think it, and difficult as it may be to imagine, were all ourselves young once (laughter) and that we had probably the same thoughts, the same kind of ideas that you have at this moment. I care little whether it is East or West, the warm blood runs through you when you are young, and great inspirations come to you and great aims follow immediately the thoughts of great mind, however, young. I ask myself, looking at you, what part will you play in the future of India? I am not for one moment thinking of the small digerences of opinion in methods of reaching the common goal. I am thinking of the future of India. When I trust all the present minor controversies will have disappeared. when all having a lofty aim can work together for the benefit of India, having but one object in mind to put India in the place which her numbers, her history, her traditions, and her religious spirit merit to lift her high, so that she may rank in the councils of the Empire, and of the world. You, youngmen, have it in your hands to do this. I beg you to bear these high aims well in mind, never to let small differences obscure your thought or turn you from the great purposes, but to recall that you must set your minds to the best of your ability for the benefit of India! The one grand ideal should always remain, the same differences of methods will mean nothing in a few years time, and, so march steadily forward, keeping before you as the aim to which you intend to devote your life the welfare and the happiness of India.

PRESENT MOVEMENT.

(Continued from previous page.)

swell the title of the movement is the failure of the Reform Act to satisfy the expectations of the Indian people. A great deal has been made of the Reform Act and the rights conferred by it upon the Indian people. There are two opinions held about this matter but even a Paper like the "Indian Reformer" thinks that these rights are more pretentious than real. The Preamble is couched in sonorous and impressive terms, but the very third para thereof, constitutes, in the opinion of many experienced politicians, and affront to the political capacity of the Indian people and their aspiration to determine the time and manner of their future advance in self-government according to their own cultural and other requirements. The para states that "the *time* and *manner* of each advance can be determined *only* (the British) Parliament, etc., etc., (Italics mine). It is difficult to see how the British Parliament, removed by thousands of miles from India and most ignorant of and unresponsible to the sentiments and aspirations of the Indian people, can perform the work of accurately understanding the nature and extent of our national impulses and giving expression to them in a fitting and satisfactory manner. The language of Mr. Montague's announcement of 20th August, 1917, was better from this point of view, since it bracketed the Government of India with the British Government, as the sole judges of such further advances. There is at least some chance of the Government of Indian being "nationalized" some day. But there is no such hope in the case of the Parliament, which has latterly, in its upper chamber especially, shown a marked tendency to misunderstand and contemptuously disregard Indian sentiments. The Dyer debate in the House of Lords and the large fund subscribed for that heroic Saviour of the British Empire are a clear indication that it is difficult for the British People to understand and sympathise with our aspirations, especially when their full fruition involves the loss of many vested interests which England has created in our country. A close study of the names of those who took part in that debate or subscribed to the fund would reveal the unpleasant truth that social status and even culture do not save men from being victimized by the principle 'my country, right or wrong." If such is the frailty of human nature even in cases where it is enlightened, we find no hope of an early or satisfactory advance in the Government of India Act. It is, therefore, inevitable that a large section of the Indian people should regard the Act as intended or at least calculated to act as a barrier between their aspiration and its early fulfilment. Government have to realise that this ill-worded para has caused the greatest discontent, which will remain and ever grow, until our apprehensions are belied by some practica proof that Parliament can discharge the duty with sympathy, insight and understanding.

Besides, many other sections of the Act dealing with Dyarchy have been injuriously worked out. They have caused the absorption into Government of a large body of workers, who were at one time stalwart champions of the peoples' cause. The Reforms have divided the people into parties, with greater hostility and bitterness than ever before. In the case of some of these men, conviction has been strengthened by an alliance with self-interest; so that we have now to witness the pitiable spectacle of Government embarking on a policy of repression with a greater consciousness of strength than before. Many denials of popular rights have been perpetrated under the sanction of the Legislative Bodies established under the Reform Act. Many compromises of popular claims have taken place, which are a triumph of the tact and skill of the Bureaucracy. The machine of Government feels to-day stronger than before notwithstanding popular claims, because of its alliance with the non official element. The hereditary animosity, long lying dormant, between the Brahman and the non-Brahman has been revived and most successfully exploited and we are now witnesses to the sad spectacle of beneficent measures, like the separation of the Executive and Judicial functions and the larger employment of Indians in the Judicial line, being defeated with the aid of the popular vote. The Act has most successfully broken up and divided the people of India by bleading Territorial Electorates with class representation and a special Consulative Chamber for the Princes along with a double chambered legislature. The fate of the Oudh Rent Bill in another part of India would reveal that the Act had not ushered in a millenium, as some had fondly imagined.

Speaking of my own province of Bombay, a little study of figures will reveal what impossible situation has been created. Out of a total revenue of 16.42 crores 7 crores and 25 lacs are not effectively governed by the popular vote, and 3.55 crores are not even subject to the popular vote. This only leaves 5.89 crores in the hands of the Ministers for the administration of the so-called "Nation Building" Departments, viz., Education, Municipalities, Medical relief etc. Out of this, 4.24 crores arise from liquor, so that, if, by some chance, this source is ever abolished, without being replaced by an adequate substitute, the "Nation Building" Department will be easily converted into a "Nation Starving" Bureau. The Ministers have thus been sandwiched between an immoral revenue and the process of "Nation Building" and we must not blame them too harshly, if, in the embarrassment which financial bankruptcy often causes in high-placed men, they prefer to 'build up the nation' with the aid of immoral gains. The Bureaucracy has taken shelter under the protective sections of the Act, which are really the fulcrum of the power and influence of the Government. The "Peoples' Ministers," in possession of showy offices, have discovered, sooner than expected, that all the money, the real power and control are on the other side, and it will not be long before the honest ones among them realize that their official life is as little worth living as that of the neglected wife, who, in her devotion, must suffer, but never speak out. The Reforms have made Government more expensive, without any benefits in proportion. Personally, I am aware of and largely subscribe to the view held by many, that, if the Nationalists had gone into the legislative Bodies, things would have been better, but I do not think that the inherent defects of the Act, some of which I have noticed above, would have been remedied by contingency. Nothing can remove these blemishes, except a statute replacing the present one, whereby a more honest genuine and real attempt is made to devolve power and responsibility on the Indian people. If England has not enough statesmanship, left in the country, to advise the taking of such a step *suo motu*, the force of public opinion in India must compel her to do so, leaving her no choice in the matter.

It is, therefore, clear that most of the ancient evils of British Rule in this country exist in various forms under the Reformed *regime*, and, in this fact, lies the need for pushing forward the present agitation in an intensified form. The principles and the policy of the movement are substantially sound and have achieved unexpected success. But, with every month that has passed, the need has been felt in many quarters of revising and adjusting the programme in the light of previous experience. When dispassionately judged by such experience, it will be found that some details of the Congress programme have not achieved the expected success; on the contrary, they have formed weak links in the chain. When these items were undertaken, they evoked a large volume of adverse criticism in the ranks of Congress workers. Many of them have, no doubt, subordinated their differences, out of loyalty to the main cause, and quite a large number, out of their esteem and regard for the personality of the selfless and saintly promoter of the movement But, notwithstanding this admirable display of loyalty among Congressmen, the fact remains and has to be reckoned with, that many items have proved unsuccessful and perhaps act, in consequence, as a clog on the movement. The soreness, which some of these details have caused, still remains and is operating to divide some from others and makes them lukewarm or unwilling to throw their whole heart into this movement. If these coworkers of ours could be placated by a revision of the Congress programme, so that most of the earnest-minded workers for the cause could substantially agree to its adoption, it would be a great advantage. And herein, perhaps, lay the chief merit of the amendment moved by Mr. B. C. Pal, which was rejected by the majority at Calcutta. Taken at its highest, our success has not gone much beyond what that amendment would have made possible. It would have had the further advantage of retaining within our ranks many of our former associates, who are, at present, either lukewarm or hostile.

BAN ON LAWYERS.

Our ban on lawyers has, likewise, not attained much success. Few lawyers, whose sacrifice of their practice has added strength to the Congress cause, have responded to the call. Litigation has not gone down; in Bombay, on the Original Side, it has very much increased. The prestige of British Courts, in *Civil* Suits between an *Indian and Indian* has not been destroyed and cannot be so easily destroyed; for, ordinarily, this variety of legal contests is not much coloured with injustice, as political trials are. If lawyers had been called out, because, being a trained class of workers, the country wanted their undivided time and attention at this critical hour, it would have been a different matter, and, perhaps, if the call had been so made, many more would have responded to it. But it was put the wrong way, and the lawyer was made to appear as if, in pursuing his profession, he was acting sinfully and must atone for it by a complete withdrawal from practice. The result was that, out of sheer self-respect, many really good lawyers have declined to respond to the call. Many could not give up their practice for pecuniary reasons and were too honest to adopt subterfuges calculated to create a semblance of sacrifice. Lawyers have become "pariahs" of our present political life. Some of them had borne the brunt of public agitation for more than two decades: their place is vacant and no class of workers of equal intelligence and keenness has come forward to take it.

This part of the Congress programme has created a foul atmosphere of hypocrisy, intolerance, imposture and conceit in the Congress Camp, in which modesty, self-respect, and honesty oftentimes find it hard to hold their place. In our enthusiasm, we forget that many lawyers value their profession for the training it affords in courage, truthfulness, honour and toleration. No other profession trains a young man so well to withstand and expose injustice and to uphold the traditions of truth and honour. Our past political history of thirty-three years is a brilliant record of the services rendered by lawyers to the Congress cause. If a greater sacrifice than before was needed now on their part, a direct call on their self-respect and patriotism on this footing should have been made, but no good has arisen from putting the lawyer under the ban of ridicule and infamy. The call made upon them was singularly harsh. No other class of public workers was required to give up his means of livelihood. The importance attached to the boycott of courts by the important exponents British prestige as much if not more than, the lawyer and yet he stalks unabashed in the Congress camp without closing his shop. No ban was put on litigants, without whom the lawyer cannot thrive. I am, therefore, surprised that notwithstanding so much hardship, so many lawyers have come out and are to be found in the vanguard of the movement. The few courts of justice, we called into existence, have not had enough support and are a mockery.

(To be continued.)

MAHARASHTRA CONFERENCE.

RESOLVES ON OBSTRUCTIVE NON-CO-OPERATION.

ECONOMIC BOYCOTT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, Dec. 3.

The Akhil Maharashtra Conference held its two sittings. On the first day the proceedings were informal and not open for the Press. There were 153 representatives from different provinces, Nagpur sending 38, Berar 75, Mahamashtra proper 37, Karnatic 3 and Bombay 3. Almost all the prominent leaders of Maharashtra were present. Speeches were delivered by gentlemen holding different shades of opinion. Sri Shankaracharya of Kurtkoti was specially invited and he attended the meeting. In his *ashirvad* speech he declared that if people desired to reconstruct the society on a religious basis they should entrust the task to Jagadgurus and a political body like the Congress should not undertake the task. Questions like untouchability would be easily and smoothly solved if they were referred to Jagadgurus.

After his adress Mr. Kelkar the president-elect made his speech.

Next day there were 23 resolutions on the agenda exhibiting four shades, of opinion one suggesting to offer dictatorship to Mahatma Gandhi, another suggesting civil disobedience of the Arms Act, the next suggesting obstructive Non-Cooperation and the fourth saying that with little modifications the present Non-Cooperation should remain. Mr. Apte of Ratnagiri proposed that there should be no change but it was negatived by the majority in the end. There were 12 resolutions proposed in the forms of amendments to Mr. Kawade Shashtri's propositions and they were all passed. But the resolution proposed by Mr. Abhyanker, Barrister of Nagpur, seconded by Madhoraoji Aney and supported by Mr. Bhopatker of the "Lokasangraha" was passed by a majority. Votes were taken by provinces. Karnatic did not vote. The resolution thus passed read thus: "This Conference recommends to the Ahmedabad Congress to adopt the following resolution (1) whereas in the opinion of the Congress the existing Government of India has forfeited the confidence of the country and whereas the people of India are now determined to win democratic swarajya as early as possible and whereas in the opinion of the Congress the time has now arrived for resorting to a further stage of Non-Cooperation i.e. obstructive Non-Cooperation in order to secure due recognition of the rights and liberties of the people and the redress of their many and grievous wrongs, more especially Khilafat and Punjab, this Congress recommends to every section in the country (1) to bring about complete cooperation amongst the people themselves by settling privately all disputes and by removing all sense of religious inequities; (2) to make the utmost possible contribution of self-sacrifice to the national movement, (3) to accelerate the progress of the national movement by organising national life by means of village, taluqa and district committees subordinate to a central provincial association and by the diffusion of national education, the establishment of private arbitration courts and volunteer corps (4) to promote Swadeshi by all possible means and carry out a total and immediate boycott of all British goods and British trade relations under a scheme of economic boycott to be planned and formulated by a committee of experts to be nominated by the All-India Congress Committee, and (5) to contest and secure seats in all local legislative and cognate bodies with a view to make the National movement more comprehensive.

After this resolution there were two other resolutions one to change the creed proposed by Dr. Cholkar and Mr. Mandleker saying that swaraj should be free from foreign control. But Mr. Jayakar opposed it and the motion failed. Mr. Chiplunker proposed that Swaraj should be on democratic lines within the British Empire but he got only three votes. The other resolution was for the abolition of the Working Committee and was proposed by Mr. Aney. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta seconded it. But the proposition was withdrawn. The resolution for vigorous foreign propaganda was passed. After a hearty vote of thanks to the chair the proceedings ended, East Khandesh has invited the next conference.

ANGORA COLLECTIONS

MEETING AT SEWRI.

Mr. A. H. S. Khatri, Secretary, Central Khilafat Office, Bombay, writes:—

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Sewri was held on the night of the 3rd instant. Seth Chotani presided. Mrs. Naidu, Dr. Saiyd Mahmud, Messrs. Shankerlal Banker, Khadilkar, Bharucha, and other prominent citizens of Bombay were also present. Admission to the meeting was by tickets. Attendance was fairly large. Mr. Khadilkar, Mrs. Naidu, and Dr. Saiyd Mahmud made speeches explaining the present situation and appealing for Angora Fund. Rs. 3,500 were collected for Angora on the spot. A poor cartman gave his cart in donation, which will be put to auction on some other occasion. The poor Mussalmans of Sewri are to be congratulated on the success of their meeting. Seth Fateh Mohamed and his young co-workers deserve our thanks for making arrangements. The Khilafat volunteers and officers were also present under command of Mr. Mohamed Alam to maintain peace and order in the meeting.

NAVAL SCHEME.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OVERSIGHT.

EXPERTS EXAMINING PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd, 3 p.m. Dtc. 3.

The despatches from Washington reveal an extraordinary oversight in drafting Mr. Hughes' naval holiday proposals, possibly invalidating the whole scheme. It appears that at the end of ten years' naval holiday, Britain would be entitled to build twelve Dreadnoughts of 35,000 tons each, replacing ships twenty years old, thus giving Britain overhelming superiority over all the navies of the world, as the United States would be only entitled to four, and Japan to one new Dreadnought. The position would be reversed six years later, when the preponderance would pass to America. The discovery was made by the British experts and submitted to the Americans, who reluctantly acquiesce, agreeing that the scheme would be more likely to provoke war than to guarantee peace.

It is reliably learned that the experts are examining the new proposal by which, while adhering to Mr. Hughes' tonnage ratios, the United States and Britain are each entitled to build two battleships every three years, thus keeping in employment a moderate number of skilled artisans, also most valuable armour-plating and gun-making plants, which otherwise would have to be subsidised. It is pointed out that, according to the new scheme, Japan will be allowed to keep Mutsu.

MR. HUGHES' PROPOSAL.

MODIFICATION EXPEDIENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Washington.—The impression is growin in the American naval circles that it ma. prove expedient to modify Mr. Hughes scheme for ten years naval holiday sufficient ly to permit continuance of building capitol ships during the holiday upon very restricted basis. Evidently the American share the view of the British and th Japanese delegates that such a modificatio is necessary.

It is understood that a new stage in the negotiations regarding the naval ratio has been reached by the conference of the British, the United States and the Japanes delegates. An official statement says "Mr Balfour, Baron Kato and Mr. Hughes ha extended an interview to-day respecting th naval proposals. No comment upon the interview can be made at present." It is added that immediately after the interview the Japanese began communicating with Tokio.

The Chinese explain that they do not desire it to be inferred that because the entered the conference China has receded from her attitude regarding the dispute treaties about the lease of Kiaochao to the Japanese.

CONCESSIONS TO STANDARD OIL CO.

GRANT BY MEJLISS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd, 3 p.m. Dec. 3.

Regarding the reported grant of the north Persian concessions to the Standard Oil Company by the Persian Government it is authoritatively stated that they are concessions originally held by Georgia, from whom they were purchased by the North Persia Oils, Limited, in which the Anglo-Persian Oil Company holds majority interest. The Persian Government maintains that the concessions are invalid and has been endeavouring to find fresh purchasers. The Mejliss has authorised the grant of concessions to the Standard Oil Company, but, pending a full enquiry, the Company has not accepted the concessions. The Standard and Anglo-Persian Companies continue to discuss the matter in friendly way and there is no ground for assuming that there will be any disagreement. Whatever the result of the negotiations, it is understood that it will not affect the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's operations in Southern and Eastern Persia.

WEDDING GIFT TO PRINCESS MARY.

GAEKWAR SUBSCRIBES £2,000.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 11 a.m., Dec. 3.

The Gaekwar of Baroda has subscribed £2000 to the "Daily Mirror" fund for a national wedding gift to Princess Mary, which will be devoted to financial assistance to two important Children' hospitals London.

Michael Collins to-day interviewed Mr. Lloyd George and Sir B. Horne.

JAPANESE DEMAND.

A CONFLICT OF VIEW.

FIRM RESISTANCE URGED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 11 a.m., Dec. 3.

The "Times" leading article observes that the discrepancy between the Japanese demand of seventy per cent. proportion of the naval armaments and apparently the warm approval with which Baron Kato at first greeted Mr. Hughes' proposals appears to express a conflict of view within the Japanese Government. Japan stands at the parting of ways, torn between the rigidly military conception of expressing itself in dictatorship at home and aggression abroad; and the liberal view, based on mutual confidence which is the keynote of Washington Conference. If the demand indicates a victory of the military viewpoint at Tokio, and if there were no hope of changing such a situation, the prospects of the Conference and Japan herself would be dark indeed; but the demand may be made merely for the purpose of bargaining. The situation is delicate but not hopeless. By firmly resisting the demand, Britain and the United States do the greatest service to Japan, strengthen the progressive forces of Japan and help her to the path of true greatness.

SHANTUNG QUESTION.

REFERENCE TO SINO-JAPANESE NOTES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Washington.—The Chinese and th Japanese delegates have discussed th Shantung question, entering the heart of th controversy. Each side has reasserted its position taken up in the last four Sino Japanese notes, particularly with reference to Tsingtas Tsinanfu railway.

CLAMOUR FOR RETURN OF SHANTUNG.

DEMONSTRATION IN WASHINGTON.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 11 a.m., Dec. 3.

Washington.—A demonstration in favour of unconditional return of Shantung was made by the Chinese before the headquarters of the Chinese delegation. The crowd consisted of the Chinese students and merchants, augmented by scores of the Chinese brought here on account of the Conference. The affair occurred just as the Chinese were departing for an initial conversation with the Japanese on the Shantung question. There was no disorder, the crow gradually dispersing after speeches by three Chinese delegates.

RIOTING IN VIENNA.

SEQUEL TO PROTEST AGAINST COST OF LIVING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd, 1.30, p.m. Dec. 3.

Vienna.—Serrous rioting, which, is is estimated, has caused several milliard Crowns worth of damage, was the sequel to a demonstration of 35,000 workmen outside the Parliament buildings as a protest against the cost of living. The demonstrators presented a series of drastic demands with a view to alleviating the conditions, after which the crowd got out of hand and attacked nearly all the cafes of the inner city and the main suburban streets. The result was they were closed for a considerable period. A large number of shops were pillaged. Much havoc was wrought in leading hotels, including the "Bristol", where the rioters penetrated the guests' rooms and stole property. The victims included Sir William Goode, Chairman of the Austrian Reparation Committee, whose room was forcibly entered, while he and his friends were within and nearly all his clothes were carried off under his eyes. Four hundred arrests have been made. The Social democrat leaders warned their adherents to desist from further demonstrations which they attribute to the irresponsible elements.

INTER-ALLIED SOLIDARITY.

FRANCE'S DEFIANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Reuter learns that authoritive quaters are surprised at the alarmist nature of the references to the recent Anglo-French negotiations.

Regarding the Franco-Kemalist Agreement, Britain throughout has upheld the necessity of inter-Allied solidarity and considered that France's action departure from that principle. The closest co-operation is emphasised and disquiet which has been caused in England could only be effaced by France's carrying out her friendly assurance. Lord Curzon has suggested a meeting of the English, the French and the Italian Foreign Ministers, which he hoped would re-affirm the Allies' solidarity and result in a prompt unquestioned settlement of the Near East question.

The closing price of marks was nine hundred.

Sir B. Basu has left for India to-day and expects to return to the India Council in the middle of April.

BENGAL ON TRIAL.

APPEAL TO SUFFER CHEERFULLY.

MR. DAS ON DUTY OF BENGALEES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

Mr. C. R. Das has issued a message to the people of Bengal. After referring to the action taken by Government, he says "Our duty is clear. The Indian National Congress has declared that Swaraj is our only goal and that Non-Cooperation is the only method by which to reach that goal. Whatever the bureaucracy does the nationalists of Bengal cannot forget their ideal. The people of Bengal are now on their trial. it entirely depends on them whether they would win or lose. I ask my countrymen to be patient, I appeal to them to undergo all sufferings cheerfully, I call upon them not to forsake the sacred work which the Indian National Congress has enjoined. The Congress work is done and can only be done by volunteers. Let it be clearly understood that every worker, young or old, man or woman, is a volunteer in the service of the Congress. I trust that within a few days there will be a million volunteers for the work of the province. Our cause is sacred, our method is peaceful and non-violent. Do you not realise that the service of our country is service of God? I charge you to remember that no communiqué of earthly Governments can be allowed to stop God's worship."

THE LESSON OF BOMBAY.

THE EXAMPLE OF SIKH LEADERS.

Lala Lajpat Rai writes in the "Tribune":—

My last visit to Bombay has been the cause both of pleasure and pain to me. The unfortunate occurrences of the 17th and subsequent days, with the consequent rowdyism resulting in loss of life and property has given me the deepest pain. It is not merely for the actual damage caused at the moment that I deplore these disturbances, but for the far-reaching effects that they are bound to have on the successful carrying out of the non-co-operation movement. There is always an element of danger in rousing an inert mass of humanity, but we non-co-operators have been fully conscious of the risks we ran and have been endeavouring all this time, not merely to breathe life into the nation but also to keep a perfect control over the re-animated being. This control we lost for the moment in Bombay on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th of November. If the disturbances had continued longer or if the end to them had come only through Government agency, I believe it would have been difficult for me to get over my fit of disappointment. But it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good and these disturbances, sad and painful as they are, have taught us a useful lesson, both as to our strength and our weakness. The way in which the non-co-operators of Bombay, have worked has been a revelation to me of the strength and intensity of the capacity for discipline and self-sacrifice which animates our workers. I cannot sufficiently, praise the courage, both moral and physical, of the volunteers and other workers of the Congress and the Khilafat, who were always in the midst of the most turbulent crowds trying to calm and pacify them, meeting seething passion with a smiling face and turning away wrath with a soft word, helping and succouring the weak and the wounded and always ready to lay down their lives in their noble and self-imposed duties. They were indefatigable and worked day and night to restore peace and good order. Several had their heads broken, nearly all were wounded in one place or other and about half a dozen actually lost their precious lives. One Parsi gentleman told me that but for these non-co-operation workers coming to their rescue many Parsi homes would have been looted and the Parsis, handful as they are, might have been swept away if the mob had its way. Not only did they deal with the mobs, but they were always at hand whenever a fire occurred and were instrumental in saving many lives. Here I wish to say with pride, on behalf of the Punjab, that Pandit Neki Ram Sharma was a host in himself. He risked his life often and often. He went to a house four stories high which had caught fire and amidst roaring flames rescued the inmates and brought them safely to shelter. I have singled him out, as he is a Punjabee but I can assure you that there are many such Neki Rams in Bombay. (In this connection it is an irony of fate that a man of such noble and humanitarian impulses should have been tried for and convicted of an offence under section 153-A, and treated from the time of his arrest up to now as one of the meanest felons). Where all have done so well it would be invidious to single out any names. But I cannot pass without mentioning that splendid type of Indian womanhood, that sweet warbler who suddenly became transformed into a woman of action, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. She was in the thick of the fight regardless of danger and of any thought of personal safety. She rushed wherever there was most trouble, allaying and soothing all and sundry. She came in for her own share of injuries, but she loves the people so much that she is firm in her belief that the hurts were accidental and not meant for her. When I think of her, my heart rejoices and there is every hope for a nation which can count women like Sarojini among its population.

I have tried to give the bright side of this dark picture. But what is brighter than all is the rehabilitation in my mind of the belief that had momentarily been shaken, that we still can control the people and keep them in hand. Temporary aberrations there will be, but the spectacle of the different communities voluntarily making up the differences is a sign full of augury for the future. It leads me to hope, that if differences there will be, we can settle them ourselves without calling in a third party.

I am in a more chastened mood but certainly in a happier mood than when I went to Bombay. One further cause of this happiness is due to the splendid example of my Sikh brethren. People had thought that they were lagging behind in the struggle for liberty. People had also thought that, being a martial race, they would be the last to imbibe the doctrine of non-violence. They have given the lie to both these misconceptions. They might have been a little behind others in the preliminary stages, but they made up the leeway rapidly and passed the others by over a length at the crucial moment, while as regards non-violence, with its attendant conception of self-sacrifice they have given the most amazing proofs by their behavior at Nankana Sahib on the 15th November and later at Ajnala and Amritsar. They have proved themselves descendants of their great Gurus and the example they have set of self-sacrifice, calm courage, devoid of swagger and absolute self-control in the face of provocation, will be hard to beat. If I have ever thought of them as being backward I must readily apologize now

One word more before I have done. The day of our trial is fast approaching. It behoves every one to do his best in this crucial movement and one of the first duties of every citizen is not to believe silly and alarming rumours nor spread them about unless the facts are well authenticated. There were first the rumours about Dr. Kitchlew. Yesterday people were handying about that there had been firing in Amritsar on Sunday last. Both these have happily proved to be wrong. I would beseech every patriot to weigh carefully any information he receives, for it is not difficult to imagine what incalculable mischief can be done, and perhaps blood too can be uselessly shed, by false news spread about in a heedless manner. Besides, let every one steel his heart and be prepared for the worst happening to him and his friends at any moment The late Chief Justice of England is now appearing in his true colours. He should have ample opportunities of vindicating "the law" and coercing people in order to perpetuate the rule of his country men over this unhappy land.

PANDIT NEKI RAM'S TREATMENT.

Lala Lajpat Rai writes in the "Tribune":—

The trial and conviction of Pandit Neki Ram affords another instance of the farcical nature of political trials in this country. On Saturday last when the Magistrate heard the case he seemed to be of opinion that no case had been made out under Section 153A, under which he had been charged; that although Pandit Neki Ram had attacked the Government there was nothing in his speech which could be construed as having fomented hatred between any two sections of His Majesty's subjects. By Monday, however, the Magistrate had persuaded himself into different conclusion and sentenced Pandit Neki Ram to 8 months' rigorous imprisonment. May we ask if the treatment meted out to Pandit Neki Ram, as an under-trial prisoner, from the moment of his arrest onwards can show anything but racial discrimination as against the sons of the soil? Would a European of the position of Pandit Neki Ram have been treated similarly?

Pandit Neki Ram was handcuffed and brought to Lahore in a third class compartment. At Lahore he had to take his food in court with handcuffs on both hands; and from what I hear of his treatment since, I am compelled to say that it is only farcical to try an Indian under Section 153A, for pointing out the huge injustice done to the sons of the soil. What is the use of convicting a man like Pandit Neki Ram on this charge when the whole system of government in the country breathes the spirit of racial discrimination and when there are hardly any Indians who have not bitterly complained of it at some time or other of their life. I have no complaint to make of the British who believe in the superiority of their race. But what fills me with humiliation and anger is the callous attitude of my own countrymen occupying high positions in the government of the country. For these Indians to be parties to sanctioning prosecution of Indians under Section 153A, for the criticism of the bureaucracy is pure and simple hypocrisy. The Indian member in charge of jails may well be asked if in his opinion Pandit Neki Ram Sharma is not as good as a 3rd class European, and entitled to the same treatment in jail as the latter. If not, then why talk of 153A, I. P. C.?

REAR-ADMIRAL MARSHALL RETIRES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 11 a.m., Dec. 3.

Rear-Admiral H. J. Marshall has been placed on the retired list at his own request.

BRITISH POLICY IN EGYPT.

LIBERAL BUT FIRM.

LORD ALLENBY ON COMING SOLUTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 11 a.m., Dec. 3.

Cairo.—Lord Allenby has made a speech in which he has described the British Government's policy in Egypt as liberal but firm. Though he had not received definite instructions regarding the future policy, he was able to assure his hearers that there was no need for anxiety. They were on the eve of a solution of the Egyptian question, in which all interests would be safeguarded.

BRITISH DELEGATION TO WASHINGTON.

LABOUR OF OVERSEAS DELEGATES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Washington.—Although the names of Mr. Balfour, Sir A. Geddes and Lord Lee figure more frequently in the news reports relating wito the work of the British delegation at the conference than the names of the overseas delegates Senator Pearce, Mr. Sastri, Sir R. Borden and Sir J. Salmond yet labour of the latter equals that of the former and advice and assistance of the overseas delegates have proved of the utmost value. Apart from their specific knowledge of their own countries their wide knowledge of the world politics and broadminded views have contributed to a successful working of the delegation as a whole. It is known that Mr. Balfour is especially gratified by the spirit of cooperation pervading the whole British delegation which has been working in perfect harmony on every question discussed. No decision has been reached until the opinions of all the delegates have been ascertained, thus the interests of the Colonies have been fully protected. It is unlikely that Mr. Balfour will return before the end of January even if the conference closes before because he is anxious to accept many invitations to visit Canada.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

TANGIBLE RESULTS EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Paris.—M. Briand in an interview declared that tangible results might be expected from the Washington Conference which was not limited to abstract resolutions. He denied the accusations which had been brought against France by the interested propaganda; France did not desire military hegemony to which Germany had aspired.

Referring to Lord Curzon's speech he declared that he was always ready to enter into friendly conversations with Britain, but he did not see any occasion for early summoning of the supreme council which might be necessary if Germany sought a new plan for payment of reparations. He thought, however, that this was not likely to occur during the Washington Conference.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN VIENNA.

SIR. WILLIAM GOODE ON THE SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 4 p.m., Dec. 3.

Vienna.—The Social Democrats resumed work to-day, but the Communists continue to strike. The disorders have ceased. Interviewed by a Reuter's representative Mr. Goode was not inclined to exaggerate the outbreak, which he nevertheless regarded as a symptom of what would happen unless Austria was helped financially to tide over the present crisis. Mr. Goode said that the affair tore out his own previous warnings regarding the conditions. He did not think that the incursion into his room was in any way directed against him.

FRANCE AND LAND ARMAMENTS.

M. BRIAND INTERVIEWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Havres.—Interviewed on his return from Washington M. Briand declared that after his speech at Washington, the noble representatives of Great Britain were the first to arise and promise France their support, and M. Briand then felt that he had not crossed the Atlantic in vain. He did not oppose the equitable naval proposals, but limitation of land armaments was a different matter.

PROPOSED REVISION OF TARIFFS.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S MESSAGE

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd, 1.30. p.m. Dec. 3.

Washington.—It is understood that President Harding's message to the Congress next week will urge the necessity for revision of the tariffs at the earliest possible opportunity, and that it will also propose ship subsidies for merchant marine as supplementary to the free tolls for coastal shipping through the Panama Canal.

IRISH NEGOTIATIONS.

DRAMATIC DEVELOPMENT.

BRITISH CABINET'S TERMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 11 a.m., Dec. 3.

There has been a dramatic development of the Irish peace negotiations as the result of the meetings of the Government and the Sinn Fein representatives at Downing Street yesterday evening, which lasted at high pressure until nearly midnight. The Sinn Fein envoys, Messrs. Gavan Duffy and Duggan left Euston this morning for Dublin, carrying with them the final draft of the Cabinet's proposals, which are understood to involve, probably, dominion status for twentysix counties in the South and the West, Ulster to have the option to apply for inclusion in the All-Ireland Parliament later, Allegiance on the lines of the Dominions within the Empire, a Boundary Commission to be established to determine the political and religious frontiers of Tyrone and Fermanagh, with power to decide on a plebiscite.

SINN FEIN PRISONERS.

DARING ATTEMPT TO RESCUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 4 p.m., Dec. 3.

The daring attempt to rescue the Sinn Fein political prisoners in Derry Jail by means of rope ladders and motor cars has failed after a fierce conflict between the police, the prisoners and the would-be rescuers. Two constables were found dead and handcuffed, having been apparently chloroformed. Two warders and three civilians have been detained.

MACHINEGUN THEFT.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 4 p.m., Dec. 3.

At the beginning of the magisterial proceedings against Sergeant Roche and four civilians in connection with the theft of machine-guns and rifles from the barracks at Chelsea and Windsor on November 22nd, Police evidence was given about the discovery of a notebook on one of the accused, indicating the purchases of ammunition, rifles and revolvers. Some of the accused were found to be well supplied with funds. One had been authorised credit of over a thousand sterling from an Irish bank.

GERMAN FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S DRAFT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 4 p.m., Dec. 3.

In connexion with his interview with the "Intransigeant's" representative in Paris, Sir John Bradbury denied the authorship of the moratorium scheme. The French Government is apparently hastily drafting its own plan for meeting the German financial problem. The report states that M. Briand discussed the subject with Herr Loucheur in train on his way to Paris from le Havre.

DEPRECIATION OF MARK.

GERMANY'S DIFFICULTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Paris.—The Note by the Reparations Commission points out grave consequences Germany of the failure to effect payments and urges the Government to bring influence to bear on the Germans who are known to possess holdings abroad so as to obtain necessary foreign securities. The Commission is convinced that Germany's difficulties arising from the depreciation of the mark are due to financial rather than economic causes and points out that Germany' failure to balance the budget has resulted in an increase of the paper currency. The Note urges the Government to take without delay necessary measures to place the financial situation on a sound basis.

IMPROVEMENT OF MARK.

EFFECT ON SHARE MARKET.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd 11 a.m., Dec. 3

Berlin.—The improvement of the mark following the report of the British granting moratorium has produced a reaction in the share-market. The price-levels collapsing through panic offerings, several small banks have lost enormously. Serious complications and failures are expected.

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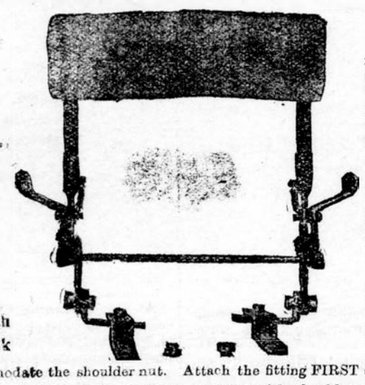
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(Sd) W. H. DICKINSON M. B., F. I. C.,
MAJOR, I. M. S,
Chemical Analyser to Government
Bombay 21st August 1914.
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Analyst,
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U. P. DISTRICT BOARDS BILL.

NO OFFICIAL CHAIRMAN.

SEX DISQUALIFICATION REMOVED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 3.

The important measure of local self-government came up for consideration before the United Provinces Legislative Council to-day when the Hon. Pandit Jagat Narain, the Minister, moved the U. P. District Boards Amendment Bill to the Select Committee in a lengthy speech. The Hon. Pandit traced the genesis of the Bill and important features of it. The Bill has been framed mainly on the lines of the special recommendations of the Special Committee of the Legislative Council under Sir Ludovic Porter which considered the proposals in the Government of India resolution of May 1918. The Minister confidently claimed that the local government had not only followed the principles laid down by the Committee but had even gone beyond the policy laid down by the Decentralisation Commission and the Government of India and had made the present Bill as liberal as possible and had framed it so as to grant as large a measure of local autonomy as was from any point of view desirable.

DISTRICT BOARDS ENTIRELY ELECTIVE.

As regards the important clauses in the Bill it was proposed to make the District Boards entirely elective. Power was given to the Local Government to nominate not more than two persons who might not be Government servants. Muslims will get a representation of 25 per cent more than at present. The Franchise has been greatly liberalised and sex disqualifications removed.

WOMEN'S FRANCHISE.

Speaking on Women's Franchise, Pandit Jagat Narain said the Bill for the first time and in the clearest language recognised the right of women in India to partake in elections and hoped that the members would give it a wholehearted and unanimous support. Of course women who did not wish to exercise the right to vote would be under no compulsion to do so. Another important feature was that the electors should reside within or pay revenue in the constituency, the electors of which alone could stand as candidates. No Government servant should be elected the Chairman of the Boards. As regards creation of the Divisional Councils Act it was left to the choice of the District Boards. Wider powers were given to Boards and they were also entrusted with powers of taxation.

HAILED WITH SATISFACTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 3.

After a full day's discussion, the United Provinces District Boards Bill was referred to the Select Committee. Members of all shades and communities, including the Financial Member, congratulated the Minister on introducing the measure. Some of them described it as the most liberal measure ever introduced in that Council. While generally accepting the principle, details were criticised especially the women's franchise and taxation proposals. Landlords and Mohamedan members were mostly the critics of these provisions but there were some among them who held opposite views. Separate representation to Moslem and other communities were also raised, as was the disqualification of those convicted for political offences. The Minister made an effective reply and promised to consider all suggestions in the elect Committee.

THE U. P. CONTRIBUTION TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 2.

At to-day's meeting of the U.P. Legislative Council a resolution was discussed recommending Local Government to request Government of India to take immediate step to reduce the substantial contribution payable by the U. P. to the Central Government under the Devolution Rule, and to extinguish it within a period of three years. Pandit Hriday Nath Kundru who moved the resolution mentioned that the expenditure was increasing but the growth of revenue was reduced, the province was being bled for years for the benefit of the poorer provinces. Several non-official speakers and both Pandit Jugathnarain and Mr. Chintamani, Ministers, cordially supported the resolution. Mr. E.A.H. Blunt, Financial Secretary, personally, and the Hon. Sir Ludovic Porter, Finance Member, on behalf of Government also strongly supported the resolution. The Finance Member while emphasising the fact of increasing expenditure and falling revenue alluded to the gross unfairness shown to older provinces in comparison to the young and undeveloped provinces. He added concession was shown to Bengal in deference to the public clamour and impressed that lesson on the non-official members and particularly to the press of this province. He accepted the resolution and promised to communicate their discussions to the Government of India. One non-official member opposed the resolution but in the end the resolution was accepted unanimously.

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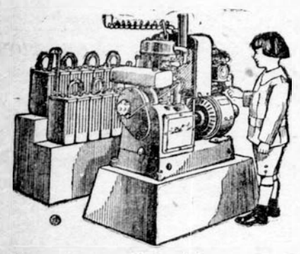

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Literature and Art.

CASHMERE.

The Land Lalla Rookh. By A. S. Wadia. J. M. Dent and Sons Ltd. London and Toronto. 1921.

Mr. A. S. Wadia is well-known as the writer of philosophical treatises on various eastern subjects. His reflections on the message of Zoroaster received considerable attention some time ago and his book on the problems of India met with appreciative references in the British Press.. It was not quite necessary then for Mr. Wadia to remind us on the title page how he was some time Professor of English and History in the Elphinstone College, how he was a Dakshina Fellow in Natural Scinece and that he was the author of several works which he does not forget to mention in serial order. Mr. Wadia describes here the impressions of a thousand mile Tramp through the Vale of Cashmere. He has a foundness for quoting poetry in the beginning and the end and also in the middle of his chapters which give us an eloquent testimony to the wide variety of his poetical reading, but the appositeness of which we are sometimes inclined to doubt. "From my youth upwards, My spirit walked not with the souls of men. They thirst of their ambition was not mine. The aim of their existence was not mine. Thus Mr. Wadia begins giving us a long quotation from Byron, "But instead

My joy was in the wilderness, to breathe
The difficult air of the iced mountain's top".

Mr. Wadia has breathed this air. He describes his journey in the Lolah and in the Sindh and Ledar Valleys, his tramp towards Bilgit, his efforts to catch a glimpse of wonderful Nagnaprabhat, the mountain peak nearly always clad in mist His observations regarding the comforts of travel in Cashmere are most interesting Mr. Wadia is al a traveller with an eye for the beauty of the fair sex, "the beauty of the Cashmiri women is proverbial and has attracted the notice of all travellers from the remotest periods".. He tells us that Marco Polo and Francois, Bernier, gallantly pay their homage to it, and the latest women writers, Marion Doughty and the Hon. Mrs. Bruce made graceful references to it.

After this certificate there can be no doubt that the Cashmiri woman is a beautiful creature because if one woman can call another beautiful, the object of this compliment must be really and truly be deserving of such praise. But Mr. Wadia is a cultured and a critical gentleman. We ought to mention in fairness to him that he hastens to add "but the faultless faces and precise lines of these Cashmiri women lef tme as cold and as unaffected as the cameos and status after which they took. They came, it is true, near enough to my heart, but never once entered it: they captivated my aesthetic sense, but never once subdued my soul."

Mr. Wadia's readers will no doubt feel relief that such a catastrophe was averted. Otherwise they would habe been denied the charming account he gives of his wonderings in the Kishtwar and Wardwan Valleys in the latter part of his book. While in Gulmarg and Shrinagar he has interesting observations to make regarding the manners and habitat of an interesting species of the human race called Anglo-Indian. "Wherever Anglo-Indians congregate, they must needs have their club with its attendant tenements of tennis-courts and gold links. . . It comes to this that on the golf links or anywhehe except for the five-feet central road no Cashmiri or for the matter of fact no Indian whatever could venture out on the open mart without risking the possibility of being warned of it by some petty-club attendant.' Mr. Wadia must have been very uncomfortable up in Gulmarg, because he cannot help obbserving that "galling and intollerable as are the exclusive ways of the Anglo-Indians in India itself, they come with singular ill-grace in a land like Cashmere with its liberal traditions and idealistic charms." Mr. Wadia has something to say about the system of *ebegar* in Cashmere. But as regards these conditions of forced labour he does not raise unfortunately radical objections.

DOCTRINE OF RE-BIRTH.

THE CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE OF RE BIRTH—By Dr. W. Y. Evanz-Wentz. Published by the Mahabodhi Press, Colombo, Ceylon. Price 40 cts.

This is a re-print of a public lecture delivered by the Author under the auspices of the Ananda College. It contains a well-reasoned-reply to the Rev. M. J. Le Goe. Not having before us the sayings or the lecture or other utterances of the reverend gentleman whom the book under review claims to have completely answered, we are unable to pass any impartial opinion. It is open to us however to form an opinion on the soundness of the arguments advanced by the author.

We agree with the author in his dictum that Truth rather than Dogma, and Reason rather than Belief should be the bases of all religions. But, 'What is Truth?' and 'what are the bounds of Reason?' If all mankind had equal capacity and equal *karmic* propensities towards what is truly good, if in fact all were endowed with as much of heavenly wisdom or meritorious energy (punyavasana) as a Christ or a Buddha, a Zoroaster or a Mahomed, they could be safely left to their own reasoning and thinking. But for ordinary mortals, if certain well-defined rules of life and even of belief are not chalked out, there would be no "fixity of tenure" in religious beliefs for them. It is not suggested that religious opinions should remain stereotyped for all time but Society cannot afford to let itself be disturbed by the flippant opinions of every passing individual. It may be that ecclesiastical decrees, like the decrees of any temporal court, are not quite infallible; since those who pass them are after all human. But their errors, even supposing such errors are frequent, cannot be taken as sure indications as the author believes of the coming extinction of the religious system. No doubt this has been the usual kind of argument used by Christian Missionaries in belittling all Indian religious. But the author, who takes a higher standard of criticism for his guide and who opens his lecture with the three greatest utterances on religious toleration from the mouths of three of the greatest religious teachers of the world, ought to rise above even such petty arguments.

To those interested in metaphysical problems, the book offers other and better reasoned arguments on the theory of re-birth as expounded in Hindu and Buddhist scriptures and in the teachings of the Gnostic School of Christians who have been disowned by the Catholic Church. The book gives interesting reading and will amply repay perusal.

G. A. R.

MAHADAJI SCINDIA.

Mahadji Scindia. By Mukund Wamanrao Burway, B. A. Printed at the Aligarh Durbar Press Gwalior. Price Rs. 5.

This book is the third of its kind in the fomous "Indian Historical Series". The first two of the series pubblished are "Ranojirao Scindia" and "Devi Ahilyabai Holkai." It is conducted on the lines of the well-known "Rulers of India" Series. Inasmuch as the misconceptions and the prejudiced and one-sided views of foreign historians are sought to be here corrected with the aid of authentic records and presented in a form more and conformities with indegenous traditions it deserves every enconragement. It should be observed at the same time that the serie does not deirate even a hair's breadth from that historical accuracy which, in the case of foreign writers, has been blurred by racial prejudice or political expediency.

The Life of Mahadji Scindia has been presented to us by H G. Keene in his "Madhav Rao Sindia," but as has been so ably pointed out by the author of the present biography, Keene's presentation of Mahadji was not a true likeness of that great statesman and patriot. That "Madhav Rao" was false to the solidarity of the Mahratta Confederation with its nerve-centre at Poona, that he was a hypocrite at heart and not the devoted servant of the Peshwa as he openly professed himself to be, that his outward piety was all assumed and that his hole alm in life was self-independent state of his own at Ujjain have been among the unjust and baselss accusations levelled at this great Mahratta Hero by that historian. How ably these misconceptions and, in some cases, deliberate and calculated misrepresentations of Mahratta history have been refuted by the author can be judged from a perusal of this excellently written bioggraphy.

THE CITIZEN.

The number of newspapers published in Colombo is not such, it may be safely assumed, that it would make the citizens of the place weary of new journalistic enterprises "The Citizen" the new weekly which describes itself as "A Weekly Review of Life and Thought" must have been under the circumstances, warmly received by them. Its editorial notes on current events reveal a keen interest in civic affairs. The journal, it would appear, extracts regularly, "Great Thought" from the writings of great men and finds space for "The Week's Wit and Humour". The editorial in its issue of the 6th instant on "The Conflict of Ideals" which is spread over more than nine columns is—doubtless rather unusual—both as regards its length and the peculiar expression of its sentients. The elaborate arguments may not be examined here. But it may be pointed out that the writer would have done better than to imagine that people acknowledge either the "omniscience" or the "infallibility" of Mahatma Gandhi. No one outside Bedlom has ever suggested that the saintliest of men should 'do the thinking for the whole human race.' This is the first time, more over that we hear of "the innote savagery of the Indian temperament." That, however, need not prevent us from wishing the journal a long and successful career. For, on the whole, there is really little that should make the people in Colombo withhold their encouragement and support.

THE HALL OF ALL RELIGIONS.

It is impossible for any one who has the desire for the peace of the world in his soul not to welcome every effort made to bring together the various warring elements in order to create an influence which will bring about a better understanding. A spirit of tolerance which would enable men to look on the religion of others with sympathy and charity is evidently one of the means of achieving that understanding.

A scheme which has been originated by Sri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, for the establishment of a Hall of Religions is therefore to be welcomed as a worthy War Memorial. The scheme at first sight may appear Utopian but it is obvious that by its practicability obtained not only the fund but the services of workers who are ready to put into practice the principles laid down. A Trust has been formed, called the Mahamaya Trust, which has received from a pious, highminded gentleman the sum of Rs. 600,000, for the carrying out of this scheme. The Trust will provide free gifts of land for all the principal faiths of the world who take a part in the plan. The Trust deed has many interesting clauses and it may suffice if one or two are quoted. "To make free gifts of land close to the said shrine for the different principal faiths of the world, to construct their places of worship and a Hall of Religions with a library attached thereto" is the object of the Fund. To make the civilised race lasting on the earth, therefore, the effective means should be to promote the culture of the religious spirit, devotion to god, faith in the occult world and the spirituality in general, in perfect harmony with all the faiths of the world."

The proposal is to erect in Benares a Hall of all religions. There would be a hall which would serve as an Academy for the study of comparative religion and philosophy and as a meeting place for Hindus, Mussalmans, Christians, Jains, Buddhists, Parsis, Jews, etc. Secondly there would be a Library containing the Holy books of all religions and philosophical works pertaining to all creeds. The scheme also includes places of worship for the followers of various faiths, homes for the priests, ministers etc. who may visit the place for study etc., a Publication Department for publishing literature which would help forward the object of the institution. The scheme itself is a comprehensive one, and it is probable that only a part of it may be possible in the beginning.

There are several interesting features of this suggested War Memorial which might be referred to, but the reader is advised to procure a copy of this pamphlet which may be available from Sri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal in Benares. Such a memorial will not only serve as a worthy memorial of the sacrifice of the men who have given themselves for what they believed the highest cause of truth, but will also be a factor in moulding the life of the nations by developing that tolerance in religion without which no nations can understand each other.

THE MISSIONARY SERVICE

(An Introduction to Missionary Service, edited by G. A. Gollock and F. G. K. Hewat (Oxford University Press.)

So far as this book is of interest to the general reader it is because of the light it throws upon the ideas and purpose with which the best missionary work is undertaken. Its aim is to provide an introduction to missionary service for men and women going for the first time to the East or to Africa. It is intended to furnish young missionaries with guidance beth in preparation for their work and in the actual doing of it. It is throughly modern and up to date. There is no ignoring of the changes which in Africa and the East have made it necessary to modify old methods, and to abandon those which are unsuited to the conditions of the new order. Great stress is laid upon the need for study and sympathetic understanding of the culture and religion of the peoples among whom the missionary is to cast his lot. "Until a man of the West penetrates from the outward to the inward he has not reached the true life of the East." This can only be done by patient study, and by a sympathy which come from a frank recognition of the elements of truth in all religions. Below all digerences between men and races there are the springs of a common humanity, and no man can be a true missionary who is not reverent towards the religious ideas and feelings of their men. The book also shows how occupied the whole missionery community is with the necessity for devolving responsibility and authority upon the indigenous Christian Church. Gone or going are the days when missionaries desire to hold all power and direction in their own hands. The book should be very useful. Unless missionaries come in the spirit here commended they need not come at all.

A Rangoon telegram of December 2, says the Commander-in-Chief arrived here on Thursday afternoon at five. Lord and Lady Rawlinson are guest at Government House, Lady Falmouth and Miss Boscawen are guests of Mr. R. R. Giles.

A Allahabad message of December 3, states:—Death has taken place suddenly at Robertsongunje of Mr. F. S. P. Swann C.I.E., I.C.S., Collector of Mirzapur.

Mr. Benjamen Lindsay I.C.S. has been appointed a Puisne Judge of Allahabad High Court.

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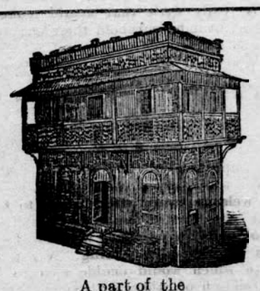

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